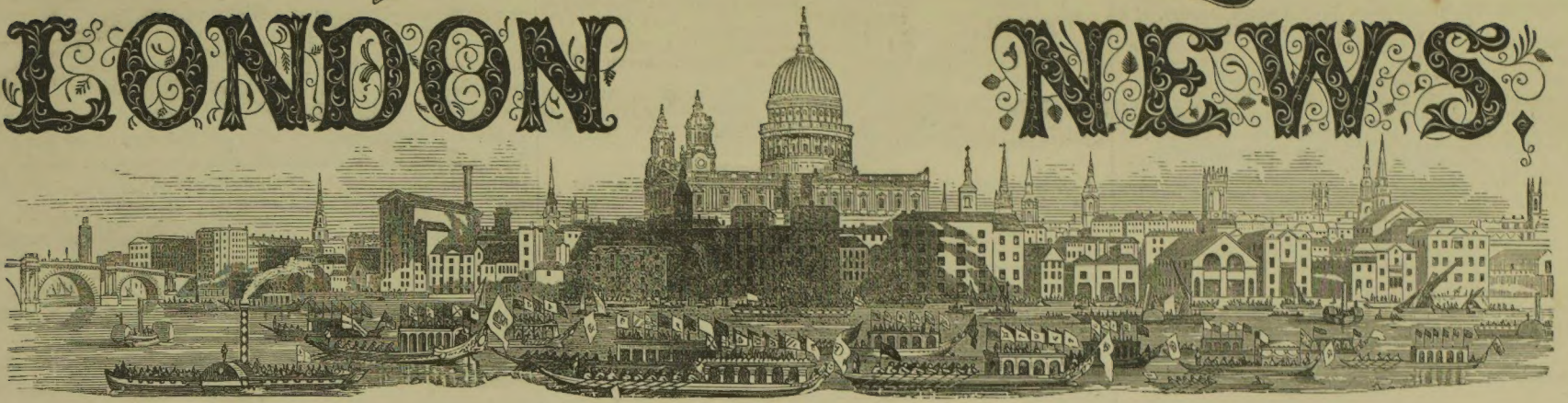


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

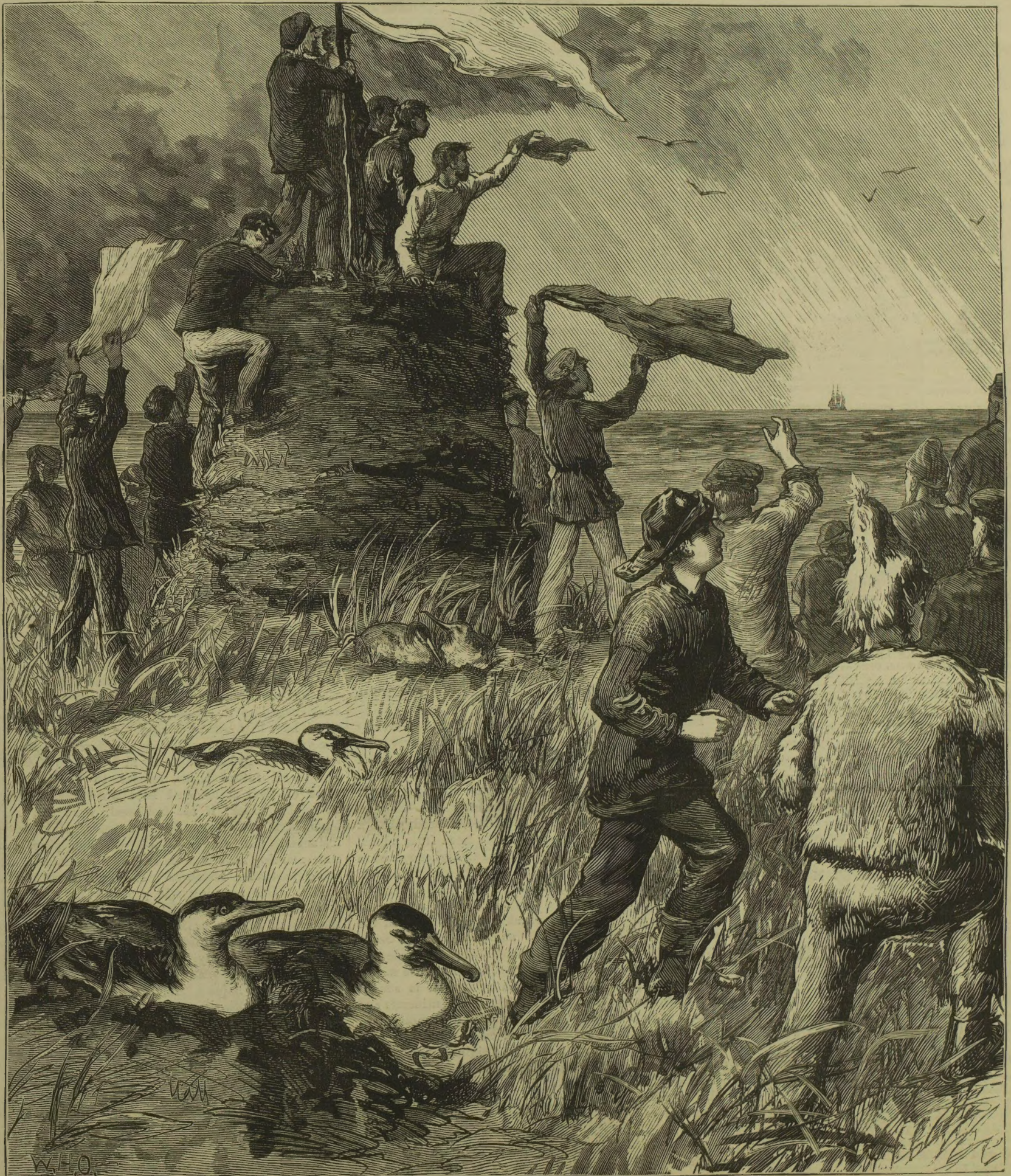


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1916.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



WRECK OF THE STRATHMORE ON THE CROZET ISLANDS: TURF TOWER ERECTED BY THE SURVIVORS—MAKING SIGNALS TO A SHIP.
FROM SKETCHES SUPPLIED BY MR. SPENCER JOSLEN, FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Brownhill, Rochdale, the wife of E. A. N. Roys, of a son.
On the 16th ult., at Madras, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at Culzean Castle, N.B., the Marchioness of Ailsa, of a daughter.
On the 7th inst., at 8, Belgrave-square, Lady Adelaide Dawnay, of a daughter.
On the 6th inst., at Sheepwash, Morpeth, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. William C. Ellis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th ult., at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rev. D. Fenn, Robert Frederick Willoughby, 21st Lancers, A.D.C. to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, to Mary Douglas, eldest daughter of Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I.
On the 5th inst., at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Rev. R. Wood, Vicar, J. C. Harner, of the Inner Temple, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir J. Harner, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Carl Schaeffer, of Coblenz.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at his residence, 63, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, Sir George Forster, Bart., of Coolcerry, in the county of Monaghan, aged 80 years.
On the 6th inst., Jane Constance, eldest surviving daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Robinson, of Readley Bank, Burnley, aged 13 years.
On the 5th inst., at Lisnany, Ballinasloe, John Charles Robert Bingham, fourth Baron Clanmorris, in his 50th year.
On the 6th inst., at No. 31, Torrington-square, Sarah Maria, relict of the late William Cheffins, Esq., in her 68th year. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22.

SUNDAY, APRIL 16.

Easter Sunday.
Moon's last quarter, 8.37 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 9.30 a.m., the Dean, the Very Rev. R. V. Church; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. H. S. Holland.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. A. B. O. Wilberforce, Sub-Almoner.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Professor Westcott; 3.15 p.m., the Ven. Dr. Hessey, Archdeacon of Middlesex.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Frederic William Farrar, D.D., Head Master of Marlborough College; 7 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, APRIL 17.

Easter Monday: Bank Holiday.
National Rifle Association; Review of Metropolitan Volunteers at Ashridge Park, near Tring.
Races: Durham, Enfield, Manchester, and West Drayton.
Spital Sermon, Christ Church, the Bishop of Exeter.
Royal Albert Hall, Popular Concert, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18.

Easter Tuesday.
Humane Society, 2 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Paper on the Supply of Gas to the Metropolis).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. B. N. Walker on the Commerce of the Gambia).
St. James's Hall, Grand Morning Concert, under the patronage of the Duke of Edinburgh (for Mr. R. Duane), 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.

Oxford Easter Term begins.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Eassie on the so-called Deposits of Onyx near Mexico).
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.

Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. W. W. Russell on the Velocity of the Wind at Liverpool; Mr. S. H. Miller on the Aspiration of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers; Mr. R. H. Scott on the Storm which passed over the South of England on March 12).

Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. Percy Gardner on Greek River-Worship).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Tom Burgess on Sculptured Stones and Saxon Relics at Offchurch, Warwick).
Races: Lichfield and Redcar Spring Meetings.
Art-Historical and Ethnographical Lectures, Historical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. G. Browning on Switzerland).
Royal Albert Hall, concert for the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

Namismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. Kirk on Identification of the Living and Subfossil Copal-Trees of East Africa; Mr. W. P. Hiern on the African Species of Coffea; Mr. Shirley-Hibbert on the Classification of Narcissus; Professor Dickie on Polynesian Algae).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Dr. Armstrong's paper on the Nomenclature of the Carbon Compounds).
Catterick Bridge Races.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

Cambridge Easter Term begins.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Quakett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Architectural Association, 8 p.m. (members' soirée).
Microscopical Society, conversazione, 8 p.m.
Medical Microscopical Society, ordinary meeting, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Indian section, 8 p.m. (Captain Douglas Galton on the Sanitary Progress of India).
Races: Kingsbury Spring Meeting.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 14	6 40	7 10	7 45	8 24	9 10	10 0
10 10	10 41	11 16	11 42	12 11	12 40	1 0

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. GALLERY, 48, Great Marlborough-street. Ten till six. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.—WILL CLOSE THE END OF APRIL.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE EIGHTY-SIXTH EXHIBITION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 24. 5, Pall-mall, East. Admittance, 1s. ALFRED D. PHIPPS, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to six. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wess, Crystal Palace.

ALEXANDRA PALACE. EASTER MONDAY. Unparalleled programme of amusements for everybody. See daily papers. Production of the GRAND EASTER SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA on an exceptionally magnificent scale. Special trains every few minutes. Easy walk or drive. No charge for carriages. One Shilling. THE GREAT HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS DURING THE WEEK.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL. EASTER MONDAY, at Three and Eight.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will celebrate their ELEVENTH EASTER FESTIVAL in this magnificent Hall.

FIVE THOUSAND LUXURIOUS SEATS.

Doors open at Two o'clock and at Seven. Omnibuses run direct to the door of the Hall from every Railway Station in London. No fees. No charge for Booking Reserved Seats. No charge for Programmes.

EASTER HOLIDAY FESTIVAL, 1876.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give Special Day Performances at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, EVERY AFTERNOON THROUGHOUT THE EASTER WEEK, Friday Afternoon alone excepted, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

On Easter Monday the Day and Night Performances will be given in the Great Hall.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Should the weather prove wet or otherwise unfavourable for excursions into the country during the Easter Holiday Festival, the holiday folk will find more than ample consolation for their disappointment by paying a visit to the

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL,

where the world-famed

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

celebrate their Eleventh Annual Holiday Festival. Omnibuses run direct to the St. James's Hall from every Railway Station in London. Every West-End Omnibus will set visitors down at the door of the Hall, an advantage not possessed by any other place of amusement in London.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, APRIL 15, contains:—

The Boat-Race. Hoping against Hope—No Chance for Dark Blue. Drawn by Dower Wilson.
Our Artist at the Race. Drawn by H. Furniss.
Housing the Boats. Etched by Alfred Dawson.
And several Sketches of Incidents in the Race, by other hands.
Fortuny At Work.
Circular Notes. Special Reports of the University Boat-Race. Athletics, and the Amateur Championship Meeting by "Exon." Easter Prospects at the Theatres. The Opera. Chess. And all the Sporting, Dramatic, Athletic, and Musical News of the Week.
Office, 198, Strand.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Bateman.—Saturday and Monday, OTHELLO—Mr. Henry Irving. On Tuesday, April 18, QUEEN MARY, by Alfred Teanyson—Mary of England, Miss Bateman (Mrs. Crowe); and King Philip, Mr. Irving.
Morning performances of Shakespeare's Plays will be given every Wednesday and Saturday from April 22 till May 27, inclusive, commencing with "Othello."

THE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, King-street, Pall-mall.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. John Wood.—On MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 17, will be given (for the first time in London), Alfred Cellier's Comic Opera, in three acts, THE SULTAN OF MOCHA—Messrs. H. Corri, A. Brennan, E. Connell, and G. W. Anson; Miss Constance Loseby. Orchestra and Chorus of Seventy, conducted by the Composer. Preceded by the Farce, MODEL OF A WIFE—Mr. G. W. Anson. Private Boxes, 1 guinea to 5 gs.; Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery (from 7 to 7.30), 1s.; after 7.30, 6d. Doors open at 7; commence 7.30. Opera at 8. Box-office open daily from 9 to 5.

MRS. ROUSBY, Mr. Henry Neville, Miss Fanny Josephs, and Mr. W. H. Fisher in THE GASCON, by W. Muskerrey; and Mr. W. J. Hill in VESTA'S TEMPLE, EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SURREY THEATRE.—Lessee, W. Holland.—Immense Attractions.—On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, a new and original Drama, by Frederic Hays, entitled STEWART, placed on the stage superior to any former productions. Special Engagement of Mr. James Fernandez and Miss Furbulo. Re-engagement of James Fawn, Harry Taylor, H. C. Sidney, and Susie Vaughan. Prices as usual.

NORTH WOOLWICH GARDENS.—Proprietor, Mr. HOLLAND.—Special Attractions for the Easter Holidays—GOOD FRIDAY, SACRED CONCERT. Over 200 Performers. Open on Easter Sunday for Promenade, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Six Concerts. Splendid Bands for Dancing. All kinds of Outdoor Amusements. Admission, as usual, Sixpence; or Rail there and back (including admission), One Shilling. All Boats call at Garden Pier.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—DAILY, at Three and Eight. Great success of HAMILTON'S Colossal Moving Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA. The magnificent Scenery by Messrs. Teibin and other eminent Artists. Brilliant effects by Messrs. Hamilton. One of the most charming exhibitions in London.

GEOLOGY.—In the EASTER HOLIDAYS SIX Elementary LECTURES on GEOLOGY and PALEONTOLOGY (adapted to a Juvenile Audience) will be delivered by Professor TENNANT, at his residence, 149, Strand, on the following days—April 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Terms, 1s. 6d. for the Course.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876.

The recurrence of Easter will naturally be hailed by most of the inhabitants of these islands with lively joy: not so much, perhaps, on account of the few days' rest from toil which the season brings with it, as for the season itself. The gloomier half of the year has come to an end; the brighter is just commencing. More light, more warmth, less atmospheric disturbance, the songs of birds, the unfolding of many-tinted flowers, the smiling of the meadows, the hum of insects, and the innumerable forms of activity, beauty, and use which the vegetable and animal worlds develop in spring and summer, fill the heart with pleasing hopes and impart fresh zest to almost every turn of life. It is a kind of resurrection from the dead, as well as a commemoration of one. It lures out from their deep recesses the best sympathies of our nature, and gives full play to them. It celebrates, if we may so say, the temporary departure of much that we have had to endure, and it ushers in the life of still more that we are called upon only to enjoy. Easter conducts us into a new scene,—one that abounds with sources of successive pleasures as various as they are pure and elevating; where we receive, as the better part of our earthly inheritance, the gentle caresses of our Mother Nature; and where the sights and sounds and odours of the greater part of the objects that woo our attention infuse into the spirit an equable satisfaction, serving to soothe its cares, to heal its sorrows, and to give exercise to the vigour which it has gathered in severer seasons.

Easter has come with its holidays, brief, but fondly anticipated, and, for the most part, brimming over with gladness. There is no need that we should make light of the amusements which usually characterise the season. The sports which edge with gilt our long spells of labour are not only welcome to toiling men and women—they are necessary for all. It were to be wished, indeed, that a larger proportion of them were entirely freed from animal grossness, and ranged themselves in that higher sphere in which they become refined. But, for the present at least, this seems to be a blessing too rare for the nation to expect. Meanwhile, we are warranted in rejoicing that the holiday entertainments of almost all classes of the people have undergone great changes for the better during the last fifty years. As civilisation has made progress, and the amenities of life have become more widely appreciated, the shapes in which relaxation is sought address themselves rather to the intellectual sentiments and tastes than to the appetites of men. From the metropolis, and from all our great provincial cities, there is a rush into the country. The yearning for a sight of green fields, and for the notes of feathered songsters, or, it may be, for a hasty view of the sea, in whichever of its moods, calm or restless, sparkling or gloomy, is a special characteristic of the Easter recess. A daisy, a primrose, a violet, a wild hyacinth, the commonest flower which peeps forth from the hedge bank, or from the sward which is overshadowed by clumps of trees, gives as much delight—and far purer—to not a few of the denizens of our smoky towns, as any gratification of their coarser

appetites. Easter opens a way to them for the culture of this higher side of their nature. It is the great outdoor holiday of the working people, and the scenes to which it invites are more frequently than not associated in the eyes of the holiday-makers with joyous reminiscences of the pursuits and pleasures of childhood.

Of course, the enjoyment of the Easter holidays is, to a large extent, dependent upon the favour of our variable skies. The feast is what, in ecclesiastical phrase, is described as a "movable" one—sometimes earlier, sometimes later in the spring of the year. But it is not on that account that the weather which prevails during its short continuance is so little to be calculated upon. Last Easter, if we rightly recollect, was gloriously bright—a time such as may, perhaps, have had something to do with preparing the mind to accept with resignation the ungenial months which followed it. We shall not commit ourselves to the folly of prophesying what will be our lot next week. For aught we could say to the contrary, there may be another fall of snow. East winds may make their presence bitterly felt, the skies may be shrouded in gloom, or rainstorms may prohibit all outdoor recreations. But, though we cannot foretell, we are not forbidden to hope, and we take it for granted that all the world will hope that the "skyeey influences" of the season will be benign and cheerful.

Easter marks a distinct stage in the progress of Parliament. It usually terminates the foremost third of the Session. There ought to have been by the time of its arrival a pretty complete display of what (so far as statesmanship can determine it) is to constitute the political character of the year. The public looks to see very little completed at this early period—not many plans realised, not many promises fulfilled. From the opening of the Session to the adjournment for the Easter recess the period is mainly one of inception. Commonly, all important measures have been during this interval introduced, and some of them may be expected to have made considerable progress towards maturity. Ministers and members are alike fresher to their work, and handle it with greater alacrity and care, than at the subsequent sessional stages. People out of doors, consequently, scan with greater interest and even solicitude the legislative labour which has preceded the first break for recreation. They are not usually disposed to be hypercritical in their review. Even if they are disappointed with the results before them, plenty of room remains to them for hopeful anticipation. But they do try to form a rough judgment as to the course which Parliamentary affairs are likely to take. They feel that they may be mistaken as to this or that measure, but they are justified in drawing a general inference as to the character of the legislation by which the year will probably be distinguished.

We almost shrink from asking what has been done hitherto in 1876, lest we should be suspected of covertly seeking to promote party ends. Yet, we think, quite irrespectively of any tendencies which men may have to bias their conclusions in a party direction, the concurrence of public opinion will be pretty general that the Session, down to the present time, has not been a fortunate one. Very large sums of public money have been briskly voted away, and, to meet the outgoings, another penny in the pound has been put upon the income tax. No one will regard these facts with pleasure, and few, we imagine, will look with a patriotic pride upon the other features of the retrospect. There has been a confusedness, an uncertainty, a zig-zag indirectness, and, if we may presume to say so, a sensationalism, in the deliberations of the House of Commons which it is impossible to witness without some concern. One might almost suspect that the business of Parliament has slipped from under the mastery which should shape it. Delicate subjects have been so far mismanaged as to expose to unwonted peril sentiments which have been nursed during the last forty years with the greatest assiduity and success. Interests of the highest and most sacred kind, not only in regard to these times, but to all future times, appear to have lost somewhat of their accustomed hold upon reverential care. Principles which, if old-fashioned, were not obsolete, have been rather jauntily set aside, and, in some instances, the sobrieties of consciously responsible statesmanship have been shocked. We refrain from specifying particular instances. It is not needful that we should. Our meaning will probably be clear to most readers. It is this—that Parliament has not so far, during the present Session, built up any legislative work nor exhibited any deliberative wisdom and skill upon which members are likely to look back with self-gratulatory reflections. Into the causes of this state of things we cannot now inquire. But we would fain believe, if we could do so with reason, that after the Easter recess the business of legislation will proceed more satisfactorily than to most minds it will seem to have done down to the adjournment for the holidays.

Mr. Jabez Hogg's treatise on "Impairment of Vision from Spinal Shock," noticed by us last week, is published by Messrs. Ballière and Co., of King William-street, Strand.

The number of emigrants—natives of Ireland—who left that country during the first three months of the present year was 6762, of whom 4067 were males and 2695 females. The total for the corresponding period of last year was 8540. The total number of emigrants from Ireland from May 1, 1851, to March 31, 1876, was 2,384,153.

THE COURT.

The Queen, during her visit last week to Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse at Darmstadt, received visits from the Grand Duke, Prince and Princess Charles of Hesse, Prince Alexander of Hesse, Princess Battenberg, and Count and Countess Erbach.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden came from Karlsruhe, on Saturday last, to visit the Queen at Baden-Baden, and remained to luncheon with her Majesty at Villa Hohenlohe. The Baroness de Schonau and the Baron von Edelsheim were in attendance on their Royal Highnesses, and were presented to the Queen.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Villa Hohenlohe by the Rev. Archibald White, English Chaplain at Baden.

During the Queen's residence at Baden-Baden her Majesty walked daily in the woods and in the neighbourhood; and also drove to the Yburg, to Castle Eberstein, where the Queen took sketches, to Herrenalb, and to Mount Mercury. Her Majesty inspected the interior of the Stourza chapel, and walked by the Trinkhalle, on the promenade, and in various parts of the town. Princess Beatrice visited the infant school at Baden, which was founded and endowed by the late Princess Hohenlohe.

Mr. H. E. H. Jerningham, Acting Chargé-d'Affaires, and Mrs. Jerningham were presented to the Queen; and Count and Countess de Trani visited her Majesty at Villa Hohenlohe.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Baden-Baden on Monday, travelling by special train on the Odenwald Railway, via Würzburg, to Coburg, where she arrived at eight o'clock in the evening. Her Majesty was received at the railway station by the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The Queen proceeded to the Duke of Edinburgh's palace. The Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, with some of their children, have arrived at Coburg on a visit to her Majesty.

The Queen has telegraphed inquiries concerning the state of Earl Russell's health, and has received favourable replies.

The Duke of Edinburgh will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Friday, the 28th inst. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at the Levée shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed Captain Reynold Alleyne Clement, late 68th Regiment, one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Hume, promoted.

The Princess of Wales and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales attended Divine service, on Sunday, at the parish church, Sandringham. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. The Princess, with her children, takes daily riding and driving exercise.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held in St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, to welcome Lieutenant Cameron on his return from his remarkable walk across Africa.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck have left Kensington Palace for White Lodge, Richmond Park.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has left Lambeth for Addington Park.

His Excellency Count Münster has left the German Embassy, on Carlton House-terrace, for Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset and Miss Violet Graham left Grosvenor-gardens, on Saturday last, for Bulstrode Park, Bucks.

The Duchess of Manchester has returned to Kimbolton Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter have left town for Burghley House.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey returned to Ickworth Park, Suffolk, on Saturday last, from visiting the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle.

The Marchioness Dowager of Waterford has arrived in town from Ireland.

Earl and Countess Cowper left Grosvenor-square, on Saturday last, for the Continent.

Earl and Countess Percy have arrived at Albury Park, Surrey.

Viscount and Viscountess Middleton have arrived at Cahir-mene, in the county of Cork.

Viscount Kirkaldie has arrived in Cavendish-square from the Continent.

Lord and Lady Skelmersdale have left their residence in Portland-place for Lathom House, Lancashire.

Lord and Lady Vernon have left their residence in Grosvenor-street for the Continent.

Lord and Lady Penrhyn left Mortimer House, Halkin-street, on Saturday last, for Wicken Park, Bucks.

Lord and Lady Belper have arrived at Kingston Hall, Derby.

Lord and Lady Rendlesham left Grosvenor-gardens, on Saturday last, for Rendlesham Hall, Suffolk.

Lady Molesworth has left town for Paris.

Lady Herbert of Lea has returned to town from Paris.

Lord Chelmsford, accompanied by the Hon. Alfred and Mrs. Thesiger and the Hon. Edward Thesiger, left town on Saturday last for Folkestone.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has left London for her residence at Torquay.

Mrs. Gerard Leigh has arrived at Luton Hoo, Beds, from Italy.

Lady Stanley of Alderley will give a ball at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, May 2, in celebration of the restoration of peace in Spain.

The *Morning Post* states that the marriage of Viscount Stopford to the Hon. Catherine Neville will take place on Thursday, the 27th inst.; also that a marriage is arranged between the Earl of Morley and Miss Holford, eldest daughter of Mr. R. S. Holford.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.

The Premier has gone to Hughenden Manor, Earl Granville to Walmer Castle, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon to Goodwood, the Marquis of Salisbury to Cranborne, the Marquis of Hertford to Ragley Hall, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Worthing, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross to Eccle Riggs (Broughton-in-Furness), the Right Hon. Robert Lowe to Caterham, the Right Hon. Stephen Cave to Worthing, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy to Hemsted Park (Kent), the Lord Chancellor to Bournemouth; the First Lord of the Admiralty to Oundle, Northamptonshire; the Right Hon. W. E. Forster has gone on a series of visits. The Earl of Derby has returned from Germany after being in attendance upon the Queen.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, Richard Leonard, jun., to be Rector of Shere.
Bennett, Charles; Vicar of Cambo, Northumberland.
Bird, Reginald H.; Curate of Holy Trinity, Caine, Wilts.
Brown, Llewellyn Henry; Vicar of West Sherborne.
Flaxman, Alfred Edward; Rector of Wombwell.
Frost, Charles Henry; Rector of Fallowfield, Norfolk.
Jackson, W.; Vicar of Marston-on-Dove.
Jones, Bertram; Curate (Sole Charge) of Bishop's Tachbrook, Leamington.
Jones, T. H.; Rector of Llangynhafal, Denbigh.
Lister, T.; Vicar of Appleton-le-Moor, Yorkshire.
Nash, James Palmer; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Hedgeend, Hants.
Rowton, R. J.; Vicar of Penkhull, Stoke-upon-Trent.
Ward, T. W.; Curate-in-Charge of Bramley, Guilford.
Williams, E. Val.; Vicar of Cowleigh, Great Malvern.—*Guardian*.

The Very Rev. H. T. Edwards was on Thursday week installed as Dean of Bangor, in succession to the late Dean Vincent.

Last week the first stone of the new church of St. Mary Magdalene, which is intended for the Tithing district at Worcester, was laid by Mrs. Pilkington, wife of the Incumbent, the devotional portion of the proceedings having been conducted by Canon Barry.

On Tuesday week the foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. Aldhelm, was laid at Parkstone, near Poole, by Mr. Henry Sharpe. It is to accommodate a congregation of 150, and to cost £1200.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have addressed a letter to the English Bishops suggesting Thursday, Nov. 30, as a day of intercession for Christian missions.

The Duke of Westminster, who is the patron of the living, has subscribed £500 towards the restoration of Bangor church.

A handsome stained-glass window has been placed in the north-east corner of St. George's Garrison church, Woolwich, to the memory of the late Colonel Milward. A brass-plate underneath bears the following inscription:—"In memory of Colonel T. W. Milward, C.B., Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He served in the campaigns in the Crimea, China, and Abyssinia, and died when Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, on Dec. 31, 1874, aged 50 years. Erected by his brother officers."

A handsome silver waiter, from the clergy and lay consultants of the rural deanery of Hulme, in the diocese of Manchester, has been presented to the Rev. Canon Whitelegge, M.A., now vicar of Farnfield, Notts, on his vacating the office of rural dean.—The Rev. Henry Robinson, who is leaving the curacy of Holy Trinity, Dover, for Halifax, was, last week, presented by the congregation with a purse of fifty guineas and a handsome marble dining-room clock, and with gifts by the children of the schools.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following elections to scholarships at Cambridge have been announced:—At Emmanuel—For Mathematics—W. B. Alcock, King Edward's School, Birmingham; H. Mackenzie, Edinburgh University; E. Noak's, Christ's Hospital; R. S. Jones, Chatham House School, Ramsgate. For Classics—Gayer, Marlborough, and E. R. Stable, Felstead School; A. B. Shaw, Lansdowne College, Bath.—At Caius the Open Scholarship for Mathematics has been adjudged to W. T. A. Barber, New Kingswood, and Woodhouse-grove School, Bath. For Classics, to R. Winslow, of Repton School. Proxime accessit—H. R. Hodson, Bishop Stortford School. For Natural Sciences, to Whittam, of Giggleswick School.—At Sidney, Open Scholarships for Mathematics have been awarded to Hughes, Friars School, Bangor; and Raven, Grammar-school, Alderham. For Classics, to Williams, Dulwich College; Whitehead, Manchester Grammar School; and Slater, of Rossall School.—The open scholarships at Christ's have been awarded to T. H. Garland, Repton School; W. D. Lowndes, Bradfield College; A. G. O. Pain, Perse School, Cambridge; R. Whitty, private tuition; R. G. Goggs, private tuition; T. Inglis, Wellington College; H. G. Smith, Owen's College, Manchester; and T. Woodcock, Clitheroe School. For National Sciences—H. G. H. Fenton, non-collegiate student; A. Cutfild, Epsom College.—At St. Peter's—Fuller, Christ's College, Finchley; Hoyle, King William's College, Isle of Man; Olley, Owen's College, Manchester; Shervill, King William's College, Isle of Man.—At Queen's—Rix, Brighton College; Bagott, Dudley Grammar School; Smedley, Derby Grammar School; Temperley, Mill-hill School and private tuition.

Yesterday week the result of the Newcastle examination was given out at Eton, in the boys' library, by the Head Master, previous to the departure of the students for their Easter vacation. The list was as follows:—Perry (K.S.), Newcastle scholar; Parker (K.S.), medallist select; Goodhart (K.S.), Smith (K.S.), Harmer (K.S.), Macaulay (K.S.), Pashley (K.S.), Burrows (K.S.), Cust Lowry (K.S.), Miers (K.S.), and Tatham (K.S.).

At Harrow the examination for the scholarships shows the following result:—First, G. M. Edwards; second, F. H. Gibb; third, W. H. P. Rowe; fourth, C. E. Hewlett and H. Rashdall, equal. The Neeld medal for mathematics was awarded to E. D. Rendall; the second prize in mathematics to F. C. E. Childers.

A Training College for School-Mistresses, which the British and Foreign School Society has erected at Darlington, was opened on Saturday last. Lord Aberdare spoke at a public meeting which formed a part of the proceedings. He commended the unsectarian religious teaching given by the society, and said that in his district, where the great majority of the people were Dissenters, he had heard no complaint of it. The operations of school boards had dispelled the fears which some friends of education had entertained that boards would exclude religious teaching and starve the schools. Compulsory education was the goal towards which they ought to work. The country was not prepared for it in 1870, but now it was going steadily to it, and he was content to wait until the time was ripe for a change, which most thinking men desired.

After some considerable delay, the Committee of Council have approved of a scheme made by the late Endowed Schools Commissioners with respect to the Free Grammar School at Grantham. This school was originally established, in 1528, by Richard Fox (a native of the town), Bishop of Winchester, who also founded the college of Corpus Christi, at Oxford. Fox endowed his school with the revenues of two chantries which, prior to the dissolution, belonged to the church of St. Peter. The Bishop's endowment was subsequently augmented by King Edward VI., who further granted some exhibitions in favour of scholars proceeding to the Universities. But the chief distinction attaching to the foundation is that Sir Isaac Newton went there to school from his home at Woolsthorpe, a few miles distant. The school trust produces an income exceeding £800 a year. With this the Commissioners incorporated the Curteis charities and other doles, amounting to about £250 a year more. Their scheme was at first opposed by the Town Council and others, and was accordingly modified by the

Education Department in such a manner as rendered it acceptable to the present trustees and to the municipal authorities. The old grammar school will be continued as a first-grade school, under the management of a new Governing Body, which will ultimately, when it shall be complete, consist of fifteen persons, of whom three will be ex-officio, six representative, and six co-optative governors. The Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, the Mayor of Grantham, and the chairman of the board of guardians are the three ex-officio members. In lieu of present payments on behalf of the school, in terms of the original indentures of foundation, Corpus Christi College henceforth contributes an annual subsidy of £100 to the consolidated income of the trusts. The scheme will shortly come into active operation upon receiving the formal sanction of her Majesty by Order in Council.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The Extra Supplement.

"WAITING."

If any figure in a picture, solitary though it be, can tell its own story, and if that story can be rendered in language by a single word, it is the subject drawn by A. L. Vernon which our Special Engraving presents to the sympathetic reader. That eagerly-expectant young lady who stands on the garden steps, and looks for an approaching Somebody along the shrubby path, is probably not aware that the state of her emotions is betrayed to every practised observer who may chance to pass within sight by the restless glance of her eye, the flushed cheek, and the impatient gesture, as well as by the fact that she is evidently "waiting." The novelist may here take up the pen of imaginative literary composition, and proceed with the subject which has been suggested by the artist in a simple work of the pencil. Two or three volumes might come of this treatment of a very old theme, which yet seems to have a certain degree of interest for the youth of each succeeding generation.

EDUCATION GRANTS.

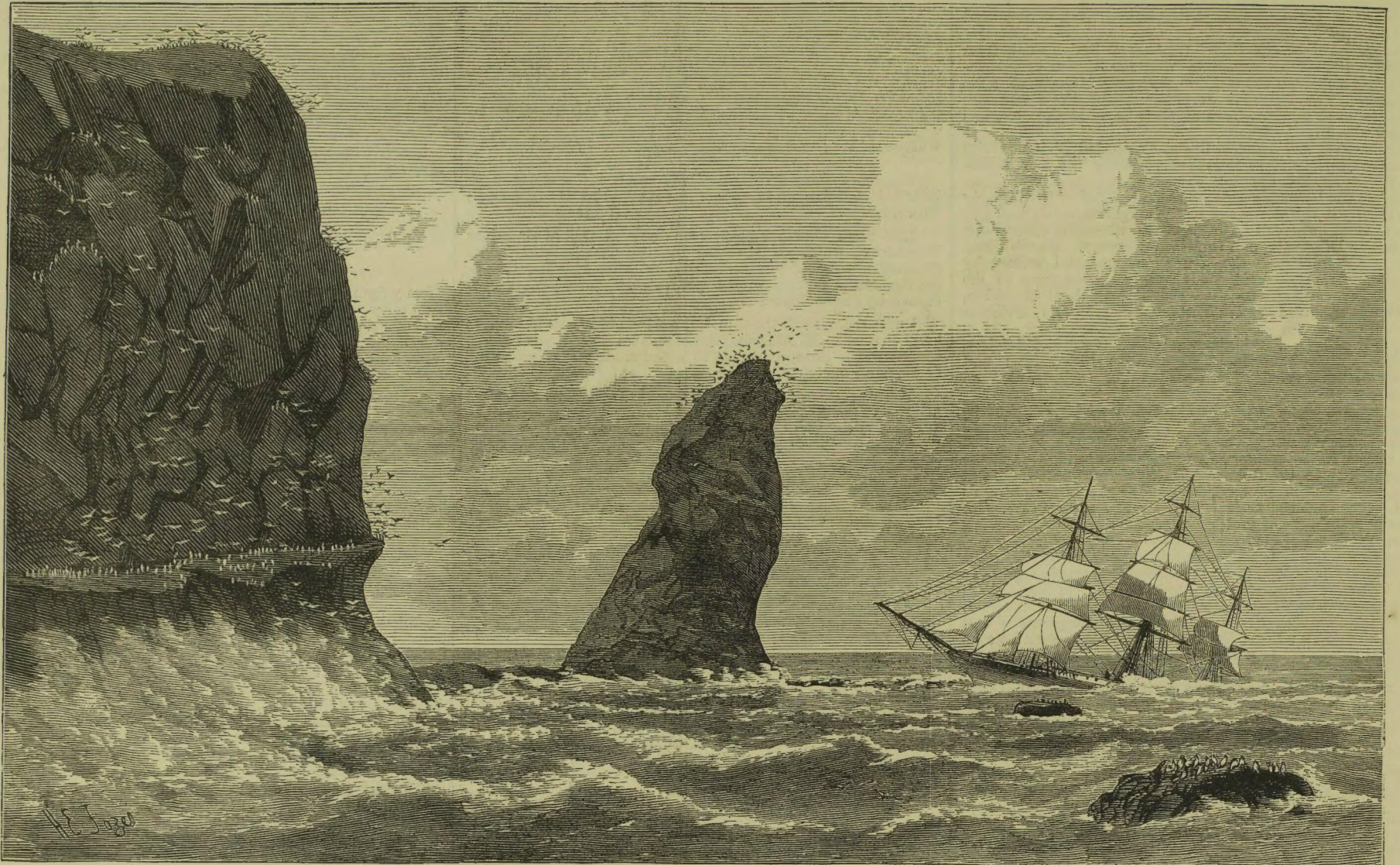
It appears from a Parliamentary paper just issued that the expenditure in education grants for the year ending March 31, 1875, came to £1,356,746 19s. 5d., being an increase of £134,812 7s. 1d. as compared with the year 1874. The cost of administration appears to be £126,141 10s. 5d., showing an increase of £11,813 1s. 7d. over the charges for the previous year. The greater part of the grants go to schools connected with the Church of England. These institutions get £822,565 9s. 5d., being an increase of £38,337 13s. 1d. over 1874. Altogether, since 1869, the time that our system of public instruction began to take definite shape, the Church of England has received in the form of Government grants £10,463,411 6s. 7d., compared with the £2,669,894 6s. 6d., which during that time has been granted to British, Wesleyan, and other elementary schools. Last year this latter class of schools got £255,887 6s. 6d. from Government—the increase, as compared with last year, being only £1056 8s. 11d. As for board schools, they only got £90,231 10s. 10d. last year—about one ninth as much as was given to the schools of the Church of England, and only about £16,000 more than was given to the schools of the Roman Catholic Church. In the latter case, the increase in the grants in aid for 1875, as compared with those for 1874, amount to £9168 12s. 5d. As the education grant is paid according to the standard of efficiency attained by the scholars, it will be seen that the Church schools stand highest in the educational machinery of the country.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle will be open to the public on Easter Monday and Tuesday.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the City of London Pension Society was held on Monday at the London Tavern. Mr. J. Stohwasser, the treasurer, presided. The secretary (Mr. G. J. Ostermoor) read the report of the trustees for the past year, which stated that the amount of donations and subscriptions during the year had been £792. The number of pensioners on the society's funds last January was thirty-nine; of these six died during the year, and seven additional pensioners had been elected, so that forty were now left as recipients upon the funds of the society. That number would be augmented by the four to be elected on the present occasion. The amount paid to pensioners during the year had been £588. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, commented on the great benefits which the association had been the means of conferring, and trusted that by increased subscriptions they would be enabled to extend its usefulness.

The death of Mr. John Graham Lough, the sculptor, is announced. In early life he was a ploughboy in Northumberland, where accidentally his artistic taste became known to a neighbouring gentleman, who assisted him to obtain a suitable education. He came up to London, made the Elgin marbles in the British Museum his study, and became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy in 1826. In the following year he produced a statue of Milo, which, together with a companion statue, "Samson," was purchased by the Duke of Wellington. He afterwards spent four years in Rome. In 1845 he executed the statue of her Majesty in the Royal Exchange, and two years later a statue of Prince Albert for Lloyd's. Most of his recent works were commissions for private persons.—Mr. S. Lynn, a sculptor of growing fame, and a favourite pupil of the late J. H. Foley, R.A., died suddenly on the 5th inst., while on a visit to his relatives at Belfast.

Mr. W. H. Melvill, solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue, was further examined, yesterday week, before the House of Commons Select Committee on the railway-passenger duty, to whom he presented elaborate statistics regarding that tax. He stated that the railway companies had marked for exemption from duty trains which did not directly come within the legislation of 1844. The Board of Trade fell into the error and allowed the exemption, and that error had resulted in a loss to the national exchequer of at least five millions sterling. He stated that he did not think that a railway company had been kept from coming to Parliament by the existence of the tax. He was in favour of the retention of the duty, but advocated its being used for the advantage of the public. The railway companies, he thought, had no more right now to be relieved from the tax than a man who had bought land subject to land tax had to be relieved from the charge. He would leave the taxing Act unaffected, and merely deal with the exempting Act. He attributed no *mala fides* to the railway companies in obtaining the exemption. Mr. Parkes, chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company, said that he considered any tax upon locomotion impolitic, and stood in the same category as those duties which Parliament had from time to time repealed upon other articles of primary necessity. If the passenger duty were repealed, the result would be a large development of railways throughout the kingdom. The duty had at present a tendency to check the development of London traffic in the suburbs.



THE STRATHMORE ON THE CROZET ISLANDS.
SKETCHED BY THE CARPENTER OF THE SHIP.



LIEUTENANT CAMERON'S SKETCHES IN AFRICA: A NATIVE FAMILY ON THE MARCH.

SKETCHES BY LIEUTENANT CAMERON IN CENTRAL AFRICA.



ENTRANCE TO THE LUKUGA OUTLET OF LAKE TANGANYIKA.



KITUTA VILLAGE, LAKE TANGANYIKA.



MALUMBI HILL, LAKE TANGANYIKA.

LIEUTENANT CAMERON'S JOURNEY ACROSS AFRICA.

The arrival in England of Lieutenant Verney Lovett Cameron, R.N., the most recent and one of the most successful of African geographical explorers, is an event which we had been anticipating with great pleasure. He landed on Sunday week, at Liverpool, from the mail steamship Congo, which had brought him from Loanda. The Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool presented an address of welcome, and entertained him with luncheon next day in their townhall. He has since then been staying with his father, the Vicar of Shoreham, near Sevenoaks, Kent. The people of that village received him with very enthusiastic congratulations, drawing his carriage in triumph from the railway station. On Tuesday evening last he gave an account of his travels to the Royal Geographical Society. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh presided over the meeting, at St. James's Hall. A portrait of Lieutenant Cameron, from a photograph taken at Zanzibar, was given in our Journal of Feb. 26; but our readers will be glad to have the new portrait, taken a few days ago, by Messrs. Maull and Co., of London; and they will be much gratified by the announcement that he has permitted us to make a selection from the contents of his travelling sketch-book, several illustrations from which appear in this Number.

Lieutenant Cameron is the first Englishman or European traveller who has crossed the whole breadth of the African continent in its central latitudes, beyond the western shore of Lake Tanganyika to the Atlantic seacoast of Lower Guinea. He has traversed, in performing this feat, a distance of nearly 3000 miles on foot, between the east and the west ocean shores; but the most important part of his journeys lay in the central interior, west of the chain of lakes and rivers discovered by Dr. Livingstone, which Lieutenant Cameron has found to be connected with the great river Congo, issuing to the Atlantic between Loango and Angola. The following are some particulars of his route:—

He left England in November, 1872, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, in charge of the East Coast Livingstone Search Expedition. His companions were Dr. Dillon, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Moffat, but two of them died, and the third was afterwards left behind. Cameron found that the lamented Livingstone's death had destroyed the original object of his journey. After aiding the faithful followers of Livingstone to reach the coast with his map and last journals, Cameron pushed on to Ujiji and secured other maps and two note-books which had been left behind. Sending these by reliable hands to Zanzibar, Lieutenant Cameron devoted two months of arduous and anxious labour to a survey of Lake Tanganyika. His professional acquirements eminently fitted him for the task. It is not too much to say that his sketch-survey of that important body of fresh water leaves very little to be desired. Lake Tanganyika was visited by Burton and Speke in 1858. A partial examination led the former to conceive that the lake was a sort of drainage basin for the whole river system of that part of Africa. Livingstone twice visited Tanganyika, but on both occasions he was suffering severely from illness, and though he suggested the probability of its having an outlet, his own observations only went to confirm Captain Burton's theory, for all the rivers that he noticed flowed into the lake. Lieutenant Cameron's more exact survey led to the discovery of an important outlet on the western side, flowing with a steady current in the direction of the Atlantic. This affluent, which was called by the natives the Lukuga, he found to be flowing from the lake with a full, steady current at the rate of a mile and a quarter per hour. Lieut. Cameron drifted four or five miles with the current of the Lukuga, and then his boat was impeded by a mass of floating grass, which was stopped by an enormous growth of rushes. Though he could get no further, he saw floating logs carried into the mass and disappear, showing that the current was still running. The chief of the district, who seems to have been intelligent and friendly, assured Cameron that the stream flowed into the Lualaba, and the information obtained from Arab traders not only confirmed this, but satisfied him that the Lualaba could be no other than the great river Congo. To the solution of this most important problem Lieutenant Cameron forthwith determined to devote himself.

He started then from Ujiji in May, 1874, with the view of proceeding down the outlet from Tanganyika to the Lualaba, and pursuing its course, supposing it to be the Congo, as far as the west coast of Africa. In the outset of his journey from Ujiji he went to Nyangwé, by what he supposed was nearly the same route as that which Dr. Livingstone followed. He found that Livingstone had placed Nyangwé twenty-six miles too far to the west, and that thence the Lualaba, instead of leaving its westing and turning to the north, really leaves its northing and turns to the west. Further down its course it is reported to flow west-south-west. Another river, said to be as large as the Lualaba at Nyangwé, joins it from the northward a short way further down. The Lualaba at Nyangwé is only 1400 ft. above the sea level. It lies in the centre of an enormously wide valley, which receives the drainage of all that part of Africa, and is the continuation of the valley of the Luapula. The true Lualaba is to be distinguished from the river to which Livingstone first gave that name. It runs N.N.E. through two large lakes, named Lohemba and Kassali; the latter also receives the Lufira river. Between the Lufira and the Lualaba lies Katanga, a district rich in copper and gold, and with a marvellous abundance of game, if all reports be correct. A short way above the junction of the Lualaba and Lufira are two other lakes, Katara and Kimwera. Their connection and position with regard to the rest of the water system have not been made out very clearly; but Lieutenant Cameron believes Katara to be to the west of the Lufira, and Kimwera to be between it and the Lualaba. Below Kowamba the united rivers, thenceforth known indifferently as the Kamarondo and the Lualaba, flow through a chain of small lakes, commencing from the south, named Kahanda, Ahimbé, Bembe, and Ziwambo. They are then joined by the Lualaba of Livingstone, which is properly called the Luvwa, but the Arabs usually call it the Lualaba. This river is believed to communicate with the Lukuga outlet of Tanganyika. The united rivers, below their junction, flow through Lake Lanji (the Ulengé of Livingstone), and on past Nyangwé, where the name of Lualaba is corrupted into Ugarrowwa by the Arabs. Above the junction of the Luvwa and Kamalondo the first river receives the Liambaji and the Lukuga, this latter from Lake Tanganyika. Below Lake Lanji the Lualaba receives many large streams. Beyond this country westward two large rivers flow north into Lake Sankorra. Lieutenant Cameron went on till he arrived at the residence of a great native chief, Kasongo, who seems to be the most powerful monarch in that part of Central Africa. His country is called Urua.

From Nyangwé to Kasongo's Lieutenant Cameron's route was principally up the eastern side of the valley of the Lomami, which is a minor valley in the great one of the Lualaba. The Lomami has no connection with the Kassabé, but is a separate and independent stream. It receives many brooks from the eastward, but no large rivers on that side. On the west it receives the Luwembi, coming from a lake

called Iki; which is probably the Lake Lincoln of Livingstone. That lake receives the Lubiranzi and Luwembi, both considerable rivers. After leaving Kasongo's, Lieutenant Cameron crossed the sources of the Lomami and Luwembi. In long. 23 deg., close to the sources of the Lulua, he came upon water going to the second African river, the Zambesi, whose sources may be placed in 23 deg. E. long., and 11 deg. 15 min. S. lat.; the Lulua rises in 23 deg. E., and 11 deg. S. He afterwards passed across a table-land with numerous streams, some going to Kassabé and some to the Liambai, or Liambéji, as it is also called by the natives. He descended from this elevated plain, following the Luméji, a very considerable stream, and an affluent of the Loëna, which falls into the Liambai. The Kassabé was at a distance of from seven or eight to twenty miles to the north of his march, which there maintained a generally westerly direction. The Kassabé commences its northing in about 22 deg. E., running up between the frontiers of Lovale and Ulunda. It seems clear, notwithstanding some confusion of names, that the Luvwar of the Portuguese is our Urua, and the Urua of the natives also. Lovale is an entirely different country, lying between 20 deg. and 22 deg. east longitude, peopled by a different race, speaking another language. Lieutenant Cameron finally made his way to the Portuguese settlement of Benguela, on the west coast, arriving there on November 4 last year.

The interior is described mostly as a fertile and healthy country of great natural richness. Lieutenant Cameron has a specimen of light bituminous coal. Other mineral specimens he has brought home are hematite and specular iron, cinnabar, and malachite. He believes that gold, copper, iron, and silver are abundant; and he is confident that, with a wise and liberal, not lavish, expenditure of capital, one of the greatest systems of inland navigation in the world might be utilised. It would, he thinks, soon repay any enterprising capitalists that might take the matter in hand. Nutmegs, coffee, samsen, groundnuts, oil-palms, the mpafu (an oil-producing tree), rice, wheat, cotton, all the productions of Southern Europe, indiarubber, copal, and sugar-cane are the vegetable productions which could be made profitable. Many of them exist there now, and wheat is cultivated successfully by the Arabs, as well as onions and fruit-trees brought from the coast. A canal of from twenty to thirty miles across a flat level country would connect the two great systems of the Congo and the Zambesi, water in the rains even now forming a connecting link between them. With a capital of from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 to begin with, a great company would have Africa open in about three years, if properly worked. The diplomatic difficulties, however, might be far greater than the physical ones.

Three of the sketches engraved for this week's publication represent places on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. That grand piece of inland water, covering more than ten thousand square miles, had been imperfectly known, except in the neighbourhood of Ujiji, on its north-eastern shore, till Lieutenant Cameron explored it with two boats in April, 1874. A report of his exploration, with a map, will be found in the *Geographical Magazine* of January and March, 1875. He coasted along the east side of the lake, from Ujiji, to its southern extremity at the mouth of the Kirumbwe river, then crossed over to the west shore, which he followed northward to the Kasenge isles, beyond the Lukuga outlet of the lake; and it was on that occasion, on May 3, 1874, that he examined the Lukuga, discovering its westerly flow and its connection with the Lualaba of Livingstone. This boat expedition was the means of gaining a tolerably correct acquaintance with both shores of Tanganyika for three fourths of its length, which had before remained almost unknown. It would not be too much to say that such knowledge is likely to be of immense benefit to the progress of commercial intercourse with Central Africa, as the navigation of that lake, now that the road to Ujiji from the seacoast is familiar to European travellers, should soon be established with the aid of steam-boats. The place shown in one of Lieutenant Cameron's sketches is the native village of Kitata, on the eastern shore, about half-way down the lake from Ujiji, where his boating-party encamped on April 9. The huge blocks of granite, heaped upon one another or scattered about, give a picturesque appearance to this headland. The collection of grass huts is defended by a stockade on the land side, behind which the steep hill is covered by a thick forest. While stopping at this place, one of Lieutenant Cameron's black followers got hold of a gun, and shot himself through the body; but his master had surgery enough to cure him, and his life was saved. On the opposite or western shore of the lake, a conspicuous object is the lofty flat-topped hill of Malumbwi, rising above the cliffs a short distance inland, in the Ugubha country. This is shown in one of the sketches; the third of them is a view of the entrance to the Lukuga, which its discoverer has named Princess Marie Alexandrovna's Lualaba. We believe the name of Sir Henry Rawlinson was to have been given to it, but the gallant President of the Geographical Society preferred that it should bear that of the Duchess of Edinburgh. The other subjects delineated belong to later stages in the overland journey of Lieutenant Cameron across the central region of Africa. The people of Urua, or Kasongo's country, are called Mrua, by a change of prefix to the name signifying the nation instead of the territory. This is situated between the 20th and 25th deg. of longitude, and in latitude between the 7th and 10th deg. south of the equator, where numerous streams rise and flow into the Congo. The Mrua "medicine man" or conjuring priest, in the grotesque pomp of his attire, with his instruments of mystification, and with his attendant train of servitors, is a rather amusing figure to meet on the road. In another sketch we encounter a native family, as it seems, on their way to a change of dwelling-place, the man and the women bearing on their heads each a bundle of household stores, perhaps their bedding, a gourd which serves for a pot, or one of the small children; but the African woman has a peculiar way of slinging her baby at the lower part of her back, which we also remember to have seen among the Fantee mothers at Cape Coast Castle. The painful march of a slave gang, two or three score wretched women all tied together by knotted ropes, all heavily laden and driven on by the whip, is a very sad scene for the humane spectator to behold. It was spoken of by Lieutenant Cameron in his lecture on Tuesday evening. The slaves were kidnapped by a ruffian named Coimbra, a half-caste Portuguese from Bihé, on the colonial frontier, who was called by the natives Kwarumba. This man persuaded Kasongo to join him in a marauding expedition for that nefarious purpose while Lieutenant Cameron was in Urua. A certain Portuguese trader, named Alviz, is also mentioned in connection with some proceedings of Coimbra, not much to the credit of that European nation, whose Government may possibly hear of the matter from our Foreign Office.

A number of animals and birds, brought by Lieutenant Cameron from Central Africa, are taken charge of by the Zoological Society of London. They are—a civet cat, an ocelot, a lemur, a fox, three parrots, one porcupine, two wild cats, two monkeys, four palm birds, one marabout, and one eagle.

We shall give several more illustrations.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Wednesday, April 12.

The raising of the state of siege has led as yet to no visible political results. The numerous new journals announced as one of the consequences of this concession to popular opinion have failed up to the present to make their appearance, though the Government has given orders for the sale of all newspapers, without exception, to be permitted in the streets. Though the Amnesty Committee have refused to report in favour of any amnesty whatever, contenting themselves with recommending a policy of clemency to the Government, there is but little disapproval expressed, save amongst the extreme Radicals, at this result. It is, however, generally understood that the recommendation will be attended to as far as appears judicious. Indeed, the only unfortunates who have any cause to complain are those préfets whose conduct during the elections has shown that they had the interests of their own particular party rather than those of the State at heart. This morning's *Journal Officiel* contains a decree removing a number of these gentlemen from office, and transferring others to different departments.

Palm Sunday was marked by the usual display of branches of box in the button-holes of most of the promenaders, and by a large attendance at the race meeting at Longchamps, where the Prix de la Seine was carried off by Braconnier. Elections also took place for the thirteenth arrondissement and for St. Denis, but in both cases there will be a ballotage required, though the ultimate return of MM. Cantagrel and Camille Sée appear certain. From Martinique news has been received of the election of M. Godissard, a Republican. In the Chamber, the elections of MM. de Boigne, Chesnelong, Farré, and Cunio d'Omano, have been invalidated, though it is certain that the latter, who is a staunch Bonapartist, will be again returned by the electors of Cognac. The election of M. Rouher in Corsica has been quashed; but as his return for Riom is not disputed, this will only relieve him from an *embarras de choix*.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have both adjourned until May 10.

Lord Derby made a short halt in Paris on his return from Baden. On Monday he had an interview of two hours' duration with the Duc Decazes at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the subject of Egyptian finances, and in the evening met the Duc, M. Léon Say, and M. Dufaure at dinner at the British Embassy. The visit has done good, inasmuch as it seems to have smoothed down any irritation still existing in the public mind as to the part recently played by England in the Khedive's affairs.

It is settled that, despite the warning afforded by the Vienna failure, an international exhibition is to be held at Paris in 1878.

The sale of the Schneider collection of paintings has engrossed a considerable share of attention. The thirty-four pictures put up during the first day realised over a million francs—a Peter van Hoogh fetching 135,000f.; a Teniers, 130,000f.; an Ostade, 103,000f.; and a Hobbema, 100,000f. The remaining days could hardly be regarded as so successful.

M. Ricard, the new Minister of the Interior, has been indisposed.

ITALY.

The King has received four magnificent Arab horses sent to him by the Khedive.

All the Ministers have been re-elected.

General Garibaldi has written a letter to Signor Depretis announcing his acceptance of 100,000 lire, presented to him by the nation and the King; and, in expressing his gratitude for the gift, states that it will enable him to co-operate in the works for improving the Tiber.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso presided at the opening of a fine-arts exhibition at Madrid. He expressed gratification at seeing that the standard of art had not been lowered, despite the sorrowful events through which the country had recently passed. He added that he was disposed to encourage the progress of art by every means in his power, being convinced that it would contribute to the prosperity and glory of Spain.

Last Saturday the Congress adjourned for the Easter recess. It previously approved a motion excluding from discussion the clauses of the Constitutional Bill relating to the monarchy and the Royal succession.

A Royal order has been issued instructing the municipalities to purchase weights and measures on the decimal system as specimens for future use.

HOLLAND.

Before its prorogation the Second Chamber adopted a motion expressive of a wish that negotiations should be opened with France, Belgium, and England, on the subject of the new sugar convention, reserving to the Netherlands full liberty to abolish the excise duty on sugar.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives, last Saturday, passed the Academical Degrees Bill by 78 votes against 26. Nearly all the amendments were rejected.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, who has been confined to his palace for some days, is now so far recovered as to have resumed his usual carriage exercise.

The report of the German Committee of the International Exhibition of Scientific Instruments, to be held in London in May next, has been presented to the Crown Prince and Princess, and states that Germany will be represented altogether by 311 exhibitors, including the Prussian Ministry, the Chief of the General Staff, the Postmaster-General, and the Royal Academy of Sciences, who have all given permission for their most valuable instruments to be exhibited.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet adjourned yesterday week until the 24th inst.

There is to be another attempt to explore Central Africa. It will be made by Herr Mohr, under the direction of the German African Society.

GREECE.

The infant Princess was baptised with great pomp in the cathedral on Sunday morning. One hundred and one guns were fired at the moment of immersion. The Princess received the name of Mary. The sponsors were the Empress of Russia, the Czarevna and the Grand Duchess Constantine, the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, the Duke of Glücksburg, and Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg.

AMERICA.

President Grant is perfectly restored to health.

The Senate has passed the bill replacing fractional currency by silver coin, with amendments, in which the House will probably concur. The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Hoffman Atkinson as Secretary to the United States Legation at St. Petersburg.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill already

passed by the Senate reducing the President's salary to 25,000 dols. after March, 1877. It has been proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives to increase the duty on champagnes and sparkling wines to the extent of one third; and it has further proposed to abolish in the new tariff the duty on all books printed in foreign languages, Latin and Greek excepted. The Committee of Ways and Means finished its consideration of the Tariff Bill on Tuesday, and voted, by six to five, to report it favourably to the House.

The Census of Philadelphia, taken on April 3, shows that the population is 817,448—an increase of 143,426 since 1870.

Mr. A. F. Stewart, who is described as the richest merchant in America, died on Monday at New York. His real estate in that city (according to the correspondent of the *Daily News*) was nearly equal to Mr. Astor's. His total property is estimated at over 80,000,000 dols. Mr. Stewart was an Irishman by birth.

Resolutions have been passed by the National Coloured Convention assembled at Nashville pledging fidelity to the Republican party, denouncing official corruption, disclaiming any ill-feeling towards former slaveholders, and urging the abolition of the barriers still existing in politics between the white and coloured races.

CANADA.

The House of Representatives has voted 1,810,000 dols. for the Pacific Railway.

It is stated in a despatch from Ottawa that the Committee appointed to consider the question of the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, and to report upon its practicability and safety, recommends that an experiment be tried.

The official correspondence between Canada and the United States on the Reciprocity Treaty has been laid before the Dominion Parliament. It shows that the official correspondence submitted in November, 1874, to the Canadian Privy Council complained that the United States had failed to enforce that section of the treaty of Washington which gives to the Canadians the use of the American canals, while the Americans enjoyed a like privilege on the Canadian canals. Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister in Washington, replied that the United States Government had brought the subject under the notice of the Governor of New York State, in whose district the principal canals are situated. The Governor, however, declined to admit there had been any violation of the treaty, and stated that the Canadian authorities were misinformed, and that the Canadians were not excluded from the New York canals. The Privy Council accepted this declaration, and notified to the inhabitants of Canada that they should take advantage of it. In August, 1875, the Privy Council complained to the United States Government that the collector of Plattsburg, in the State of New York, had prevented a Canadian boat laden with lumber passing from New York city of Rousses Point without first unloading at Whitehall, the first port of entry under the United States revenue laws which prohibits foreign vessels engaging in the lumber trade—thus practically closing the Champlain Canal against Canadian craft. This incident gave rise to a voluminous correspondence; Mr. Fish, the American Secretary of State, and Mr. Bristow, the Secretary of the Treasury, maintaining that the United States revenue laws prevented the entire navigation of the canals by the inhabitants of Canada, and that the treaty of Washington never opened the Hudson river to the navigation of foreign vessels. To this the Privy Council replied in a despatch, dated April 5, citing the revision of the statutes made by the United States, whereby vessels with Canadian produce were to be allowed to unload in any revenue collection district of the United States, provided similar privileges were granted by Canada. Sir Edward Thornton thereupon urged the Canadian Government at once to make arrangements for assuring to the United States equal privileges with those accorded to the inhabitants of Canada by the treaty.

INDIA.

Lord Lytton, the new Viceroy of India, landed at Bombay yesterday week, and was met by the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, and the high civil and military authorities of the Presidency. A great crowd assembled, and the streets were decorated, but no addresses were presented.

At a public meeting held last Saturday, at Calcutta, in honour of Lord Northbrook, it was resolved to erect a statue to the departing Viceroy and to present him with an address.

Lord Northbrook presided over a meeting, held at Calcutta on Tuesday, at which resolutions were passed urging the public to assist in the creation of a bishopric of Lahore, in memory of the late Bishop Millman.

Lord Napier of Magdala left Bombay on Monday on his return to Europe.

AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for South Australia has received a telegram from the Government at Adelaide which states that, consequent upon the death of Sir Richard Hanson, the Hon. Mr. Way, Q.C., Attorney-General, has been appointed Chief Justice. The Hon. Mr. Morgan, Chief Secretary, and the Hon. Mr. Colton, Treasurer, have resigned their offices, owing to claims of private business.

The Loan Bill for £3,000,000 has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of Victoria and the Session prorogued.

Advices from Melbourne bring details of the recent struggle between the supporters of the Government and the Opposition. The latter, though in a minority, refused to grant supplies, and some of the leaders declared that they would die on the floor of the House rather than yield. The policy of obstruction was continued until the stoppage of public payments began to cause inconvenience, and then the Government introduced its first coercive measure. The debate on this lasted eighteen hours: the House sat the whole night through with closed doors, and ultimately the motion was carried. As the Opposition still, however, continued its obstructive policy, the Government introduced a resolution for the adoption of a new standing order, providing that when any motion had been moved it might at once be put to the House. The Opposition denounced this as an attempt to stifle discussion, and opposed it in a sitting which lasted from the night of Feb. 8 until the night of Feb. 10. Ultimately the Government carried its point by 41 votes to 20. The Opposition then gave up the struggle, and the Supply Bill was voted at the next sitting.

A special telegram to the *Daily News* from Rangoon announces that Mr. Grosvenor's party reached Yunnan-Foo on March 6.

It is reported from Singapore that Mr. Davidson is gazetted Acting Queen's Commissioner of Perak, and Mr. Paul Assistant Commissioner.

Information of a sharp engagement between Turkish troops and a body of fifteen hundred insurgents, in the neighbourhood of Maden, has been sent to the Porte by the Governor of Bosnia. He reports the insurgents to have been routed and put to flight, leaving sixty killed on the field of battle, while the Turks only lost five killed and wounded. Additional troops have been sent by the Turkish Government into Bosnia.

Mr. Jess Young, who has lately returned from Australia, having explored the southern part of that continent with the Hon. Thomas Elder's expedition, under the command of Ernest Giles, purposes starting at the end of this month to explore New Guinea.

Advices brought by steamer from Buenos Ayres to March 9 state that in the previous week, an expedition against the Indians had started, consisting of five divisions of eight hundred men, with an interval of thirty leagues between each division, the War Minister being in command of the centre.

The Lightning, chartered by the South Australian Government, left Plymouth on Saturday for Port Adelaide with 406 emigrants; and the Robert Morrison arrived at Fremantle, Western Australia, Feb. 14, with Government emigrants on board, all in good health.

A decree has been issued by the Egyptian Government which states that the financial combinations not having been brought to a conclusion, the payment of all bonds and orders on the Treasury, due in April and May, is postponed for three months, for which period interest will be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. A noisy demonstration was made at Alexandria on Sunday by some holders of Egyptian Treasury Bonds, and there were shouts of "Down with the Khedive!" and "Down with the Minister of Finance!"

The treaty between the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the King of the Belgians, signed on Feb. 17 and ratified on March 24, has been laid before Parliament. This treaty, which is terminable by twelve months' notice given on either side, provides for the exchange of correspondence of every kind in international service as well as in transit. The Belgian Government is to continue to perform the double daily service for the conveyance of the mails from Ostend to Dover and vice versa, at least six days in the week, the service on Sunday being optional; and for these advantages the British Government is to pay the Belgian Government £4000 a year for the night service and £500 a year for the day service, with liberty to terminate the payments on giving six months' notice. Both Governments are to prevent, by every possible means, the correspondence between the two countries being sent by any other way than by their respective posts. The mail-packets are prohibited from conveying goods or merchandise on freight, except postal packets and small parcels. The packets may also embark or land in this country passengers, with their luggage, horses, and carriages. Matters of detail are to be settled by agreement between the Post-Offices of the two countries. In case of war between the two countries the mail-packets are to continue their navigation without impediment or molestation until a notification is made on the part of either of the two Governments that the service is to be discontinued.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

The returning voyage of the Prince of Wales, having already traversed the Mediterranean to Malta, whence he proceeds to Gibraltar and Lisbon, has now left India far behind. We may still present another illustration, from one of the sketches by an officer of the Serapis, showing a few more specimens of the collection of Indian wild animals, given by native Princes or Rajahs, which his Royal Highness is bringing to England. The Zoological Society of London has provided a separate range of dens and pens for their reception in the Regent's Park Gardens. The Himalayan black bear will not be a novelty there, but the tailless dog of Tibet is a variety of the canine species, or a species of the dog kind, which has scarcely been exhibited before. In taking leave of India, the Prince of Wales has uttered a kind and cordial message of farewell. The following notification is published in the *Gazette of India* of March 17:—

"Fort William, March 17, 1876.

"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has the satisfaction of publishing for general information the following letter which he has had the honour of receiving from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:—

"Her Majesty's ship Serapis, Bombay, March 13.

"My dear Lord Northbrook,—I cannot leave India without expressing to you, as the Queen's representative of this vast Empire, the sincere pleasure and the deep interest with which I have visited this great and wonderful country. As you are aware, it has been my hope and intention for some years past to see India, with a view to become more intimately acquainted with the Queen's subjects in this distant part of her Empire, and to examine for myself those objects of interest which have always had so great an attraction for travellers. I may candidly say that my expectations have been more than realised by what I have witnessed, so that I return to my native country most deeply impressed with all I have seen and heard. The information I have gained will, I am confident, be of the greatest value to me, and will form a useful foundation for much that I hope hereafter to acquire. The reception I have met with from the Princes and chiefs and from the native population at large is most gratifying to me; as the evidence of loyalty thus manifested shows an attachment to the Queen and to the Throne which, I trust, will be made every year more and more lasting. It is my earnest hope that the many millions of the Queen's Indian subjects may daily become more convinced of the advantages of British rule, and that they may realise more fully that the Sovereign and the Government of England have the interests and well-being of India very sincerely at heart. I have had frequent opportunities of seeing native troops of all branches of the service, and I cannot withhold my opinion that they constitute an army of which we may feel justly proud. The 'march past' at Delhi of so many distinguished officers and of such highly-disciplined troops was a most impressive sight, and one which I shall not easily forget. I wish also to state my high appreciation of the Civil Service, and I feel assured that the manner in which their arduous duties are performed tends greatly to the prosperity and contentment of all classes of the community. I cannot conclude without thanking you and all those in authority for the facilities which have enabled me to traverse so rapidly so large an extent of country, and rest assured I shall ever retain a grateful memory of the hospitality tendered by yourself and by others who have so kindly received me.

"Believe me, my dear Lord Northbrook, yours very sincerely,
ALBERT EDWARD."

The Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Rosebery, and Lord Acton have been elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Mayor of Birmingham, who was appointed arbitrator between the employers and operative ironworkers of South Staffordshire, has given his award. He decides that a reduction of wages has become necessary in consequence of the depressed condition of trade; that the reduction shall be 7½ per cent., or 9d. per ton for puddling, and shall take effect after the week ending April 29; and that the rate of wages now settled shall continue in force till Oct. 1 next, when it may be reconsidered upon seven days' notice.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Grocers' Company have given £100 to the funds of the Commercial Travellers' Schools, Pinner.

At a general court of the Bank of England on Tuesday, Mr. Henry Hicks Gibbs was re-elected governor and Mr. Edward Howley Palmer deputy-governor.

Dr. Risdon Bennett was elected, on Monday, president of the Royal College of Physicians, in the room of Sir George Burrows, Bart., who, having served his term of five years, retired.

A return has lately been printed showing in a tabular form the names and the salaries of the officers of the British Museum, arranged according to their length of service. The total of the official staff amounts to 105 members.

The City Corporation has resolved that for the next twelve months its library shall be kept open every evening (except Saturday) until nine o'clock. On Saturday two will be the closing hour.

Dr. Frankland reports that the Thames and Lea waters, as supplied for domestic consumption, were last month of bad quality as regards pollution from organic matter. That supplied by one company contained "matted fungoid growths full of moving organisms."

Mr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., presided, yesterday week, at a special general meeting of the corporation of the Royal Albert Hall, which was called to consider the bill now before Parliament in reference to the management of the hall. A resolution pledging the corporation to support the bill was moved by Sir Henry Thring, K.C.B., and carried by a large majority.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor received a telegram from Malta stating in effect that the Prince of Wales would have great pleasure in being present at a banquet, followed by a ball, in the Guildhall, to be given by the Corporation of London, in celebration of his safe return from India.—The Prince has also accepted the invitation of the Council of the Royal Albert Hall to a congratulatory concert in honour of his return. The concert is fixed for Wednesday evening, May 17.

At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, on Tuesday, a long discussion took place on a proposal to pave Leadenhall-street with wood. This was strongly opposed by the advocates of asphalt, but ultimately wood was approved by 24 votes to 22. At the same meeting a resolution was passed cordially recognising the eminent services of the late Dr. Letheby as medical officer of health for the city of London, and tendering to the bereaved widow the respectful but earnest assurance of deep condolence.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the first week in April) was 84,013, of whom 36,372 were in workhouses and 47,641 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures showed a decrease of 8485, 20,874, and 30,631 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 479, of whom 355 were men, 99 women, and 25 children under sixteen.

A Parliamentary return shows that during this century the Corporation of the city of London have expended out of their bridge estates £1,129,816 on the erection and maintenance of London Bridge, £367,486 on the erection and maintenance of Blackfriars Bridge, and £119,862 on the purchase and maintenance of Southwark Bridge—making a total of £1,617,164. There are debts outstanding, charged upon the bridge estates, in respect of rebuilding London Bridge £350,000, and in respect of rebuilding Blackfriars and the purchase of Southwark Bridge £265,000—making a total of £615,000.

There were 2566 births and 1581 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 85, whereas the deaths were 44 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 56 from measles, 37 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 85 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, 19 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. Measles was less fatal than in recent weeks. The deaths from scarlet fever showed an increase upon the number in the previous week. The fatal cases of whooping-cough exceeded the corrected average by 8. The deaths referred to fever were 15 below the average. Six deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles.

A crowded meeting to protest against the assumption by her Majesty of the title of "Empress" was held, yesterday week, at the Horns Assembly-Rooms, Kennington, the chair being taken by Mr. W. R. Selway, president of the Lambeth Liberal Association. The two members for the borough, Mr. Alderman M'Arthur and Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bart., spoke in strong terms against the action of the Government.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Southwark was held on Monday night, at the Bridge House Hotel—Mr. Locke, M.P., in the chair—at which a resolution was passed deprecating the unseemly haste manifested by the Government in pushing on the Royal Titles Bill; and it was agreed to petition the House of Commons in favour of the resolution of Mr. Fawcett which stands for consideration after the Easter recess.—Meetings have been held with a like object in several parts of the country.

The question of school board expenditure having been intrusted for investigation to a committee of the Marylebone vestry, the members forming it made a personal inspection of a locality in which board schools were numerous. They found the latter to be filled with pupils, notwithstanding which the voluntary schools in the neighbourhood were also in a flourishing condition. While protesting against large areas being purchased for recreation grounds, and condemning some portions of the board's policy, they approved of it generally.—Sir Charles Reed appeared on Monday night before a public meeting in the Shoreditch Townhall, and defended the London School Board from the charge of extravagant expenditure. He pointed out that in future savings would be effected in various directions, and claimed for the School Board the credit of the large diminution in juvenile crime which he contended had taken place in recent years.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a report was presented from the Works Committee on the subject of inundations in the Thames. It was stated in this document that an embankment all down both sides of the river would cost about five millions, besides compensations. But if the present banks were raised, and the wharfers called upon to raise their wharves, the cost was estimated at £100,000. The committee thought it undesirable that the board should undertake the responsibility of undertaking the task, and therefore recommended that the board should confine itself to strengthening the powers of the vestries and district boards to enable them to carry out the necessary works. An amendment was proposed that the further embankment of the Thames should be undertaken by the board, and a rate levied upon the whole of the metropolis for its completion. This amendment was negatived, and the report of the committee was adopted.



THE PRINCE'S VOYAGE HOME FROM INDIA: LIFE ON BOARD THE SERAPIS—HIMALAYAN BLACK BEAR AND TAILLESS DOGS.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE SERAPIS.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MALTA: A STREET IN VALETTA.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

That exemplary Pontiff Alexander VI., riding through a town which had revolted against the Papacy and which had just been besieged and captured by his son, Caesar Borgia, observed that a portion of the inhabitants were busily employed in taking down from a gibbet an effigy bearing a suspicious resemblance to his own Pontifical self, while another party of citizens were as sedulously engaged in demolishing a statue of one of the Orsini, the defeated Barons of the place, in order to erect a figure of his Holiness in its stead. Alexander was a man of the world, and, turning to Caesar Borgia, he remarked, dryly, "*Vides mi fili, quam leve discrimen patibulum inter et statuum.*" ("You see, my son, what a slight difference there is between a gallows and a statue.") I think this little apologue might be well borne in mind when we reflect upon the "gushing" encomia, the hyperbolic panegyrics, and the somewhat too greasy flattery which, these ten years past, have been lavished on the athletic and plucky young gentlemen who severally represent the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in an annual boat-race on the Thames. The "aquatic tournament," as the race is absurdly termed, was duly contested last Saturday, and (I am sure of that) the best men won. The weather was supremely brilliant, the attendance was phenomenally large, and the entire affair seemed to have been as sparkling a performance as in days gone by; but, had I not remembered that little anecdote about Pope Alexander VI., I should have been amazed, bewildered, horror-stricken, at reading, on Monday morning, in several influential organs of public opinion, a number of the most ill-natured paragraphs conceivable, talking about "pseudo-hero worship," and covertly implying that athletic prowess was not a thing to be proud of; that the University Eight had done nothing to deserve popular applause; and that Oxford and Cambridge might find something better to do than to row against one another. And of such is human gratitude! A marble statue one day, and a sentence of *sus. per coll.* the next. I should not be "surprised to hear" that the bill of indictment against Aristides contained a count to the effect that he had too frequently come off victorious at the Piræus Regatta.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* has at last given publicity to a decree ordaining the holding of a Universal Exposition of Arts and Industry to be held in Paris in the year 1878. The exhibition is to be opened on May 1, and to be closed in October. Plans, designs, and suggestions as regards the building and its administrative and financial organisation are to be at once submitted to an official committee; but it seems to be a foregone conclusion that the site fixed upon for the erection of the Exhibition Palace will be the locale of 1867—the Champ de Mars. Do you believe in omens? Assuming you to be a reader possessing the strongest common sense, you will at once express your disbelief in all omens and portents whatsoever—the warnings of the barometer and the "storm-drum" always excepted. But I do not make the slightest pretensions to being commonly sensible, and, had I any voice in selecting a site for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, I certainly would not fix upon the Field of Mars. I hold it to be the unluckiest spot in all Paris, and it has been thus evilly fated since the year 1789. The Festival of the Federation was held there: What became of Louis XVI.? Napoleon I. held his Champ de Mai there in 1815: The next month came Waterloo. Napoleon III. held his second exposition there: Three years afterwards came Sedan. Even the artificial eminence on the opposite bank of the Seine, the Trocadero, may be deemed an unlucky place. The little King of Rome, who was to have had a palace there, and the Duke of Angoulême, to commemorate whose hollow victory at the Trocadero in Spain the hillock was renamed under the Restoration, both died in exile. But it is silly to place faith in omens.

The mention of an unlucky place reminds me that in a singularly entertaining and observant book, the just published "Fifty Years Recollections" of Lord Albemarle, there is an extremely curious, albeit scarcely complimentary, notice of one of the unluckiest gentlemen that ever lived; I mean General Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of St. Helena during the captivity of the Great Napoleon. Lord Albemarle, when the Honourable George Keppel, was an officer in the garrison of St. Helena, and frequently saw Sir Hudson in the flesh; and that which he saw of him he does not seem to have admired. The personal appearance of the Governor reminded Lord Albemarle very strongly of Hablot Browne's etching of Ralph Nickleby in Dickens's novel. The large head, the small body, the beetling brow, the morose scowl, were all "so very like Ralph."

May I be permitted to point out that (to judge from his portraits) one peculiar facial distinction of Sir Hudson Lowe was his shaggy moustache, and that the Ralph Nickleby of the etching was quite clean shaven. It should be remembered, at the same time, that on a youthful mind an indelible impression is often made less by the features than by the garb or the surroundings of the person seen. Thus, I once knew an old French priest who when a child had beheld Napoleon. He had quite forgotten the Conqueror's face and figure; but he preserved a vivid remembrance of his white charger with its housings of crimson and gold, and in particular of the Emperor's white waistcoat, all begrimed with the snuff which he was accustomed to carry loose in his pockets. Now, it so happens that the full uniform of a British general officer in 1815 comprised hessian boots, and a frill protruding from the breast of the coat; and it happens, likewise, that Hablot Browne's Ralph Nickleby wears a frill and hessians. May not these trifling accessories have had a great deal to do with the parallel Lord Albemarle has drawn between the miserly bill-discounter of Golden-square and the stern but upright and scandalously-calumniated governor of St. Helena? Mem: Sir Hudson Lowe and the Duke of Cumberland were, in 1815, nearly the only "public characters" among our countrymen who wore moustaches; and the hirsute adornments of the former were turned to the very wickedest account by Horace Vernet, who, as an initial letter "H," in the Life of Napoleon, which he illustrated for M. Laurent de l'Ardèche, drew the figure of a hyena, with a face wondrously resembling that of the unlucky governor.

To me, however, the gems of Lord Albemarle's delightful book are, first, the portrait of Charles James Fox in the privacy of the family circle, and, next, the letter written by the Princess Charlotte when a little girl to the Honourable Master Keppel, telling him how dearly she loves him, and promising to give him half a guinea—which trifling pecuniary accommodation Master Keppel, schoolboy-like, seems to have solicited at her Royal Highness's hands—but scolding him for spending so much money, and warning him that if he does not retrench he will grow up a very extravagant man, and get into "debt" (*sic*). What would the interrogator at a modern spelling bee say to debt spelt (I mean spelled) "debt?" And yet the p in lieu of the b is unexceptionable on phonetic grounds. The Princess Charlotte was not the first Royal per-

sonage who preferred phonetic to arbitrary orthography. Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, writing a letter in which allusion is made to his father, calls him "King Gems." At least, that is as phonetic as "James."

The famous dry-goods warehouseman of New York city, Mr. A. T. Stewart, has just died at the age of seventy-three years, leaving, it is said, a fortune of eighty millions of dollars. As a landed proprietor his wealth did not quite equal that of Mr. Astor, but he paid a larger sum for income tax than any other citizen of the United States. He was known in the States as "the most successful merchant of modern times," and turned over, it is said, seventy millions of dollars in the course of every year. He was an Irishman born, from Belfast; was well educated; took a degree at Trinity College, Dublin; emigrated to America in 1823; spent some time as an usher in a school, and commenced business with a capital of about £600, which he invested in Irish linens and laces. He was wont to attribute his success in life to inflexible adherence to the following golden rules:—"Always to have one price, to sell his goods at as low a rate as possible, to make no false representations, never to show favouritism to customers, and invariably to pay cash for the merchandise he purchased." But supposing that first speculation in Irish linens and laces had turned out a failure! As it happened, Mr. Stewart became an archi-millionaire; and he was, I am glad to read, a most liberal, kindly, and philanthropic man. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

As we have already stated, the operatic performances under Mr. Mapleson's direction will again take place in Drury-Lane Theatre, it having been found impossible to complete the Grand National Opera House, on the Victoria Embankment, in time for this year's season. In his prospectus of the forthcoming arrangements Mr. Mapleson explains the causes of the delay in finishing the new building, which, he states, will be ready for the beginning of his season of 1877. Meantime the lessee offers a varied and attractive programme, although devoid of novelty so far as works are concerned. Many of the eminent artists already identified with this establishment are to reappear, including Mdlle. Titiens, Mesdames Nilsson and Trebelli-Bettini, Mdles. Chapney, Varesi, Justine Macvitz, Signori Fancelli, Campanini, Rota, Del Puente, Galassi, Herr Behrens, and Herr Rokitsansky. A new soprano, Mdlle. Rodani, and a new tenor, Signor Stagno, are to appear, the latter coming from the operas of Madrid, St Petersburg, and Moscow. Among the basses, two—Signori Broccolini and Fiorini—are announced as first appearances; and the baritone department is especially strengthened by the transference here (from the Royal Italian Opera) of M. Faure. Among several important features will be the revival of Cherubini's "Medea," which was first given in this country at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1865, under Mr. Mapleson's management. In this great work Mdlle. Titiens is to repeat her fine performance of the tragic heroine. Wagner's "Lohengrin" is again to be heard, with a cast similar to that of its production last year, including the Elsa of Madame Nilsson and the Ortruda of Mdlle. Titiens. Other operas, classical and popular, are set forth with such strong casts as will doubtless ensure their worthy representation. Sir Michael Costa is again director and conductor of the music; M. Sinton, first violin solo; and Mr. F. Godfrey, director of the military band, of the Coldstream Guards; and other offices are also filled as before, including that of scenic artist by Mr. William Beverly, and that of stage manager by Mr. Edward Stirling.

The opening night is now fixed for the 29th inst.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Two of the four performances of last week at the Royal Italian Opera remain to be spoken of. On the Thursday Mdlle. Marimon appeared, for the first time this season, as Norina in Donizetti's "Don Pasquale." In the lively comedy of the character, and in the brilliant execution of the music, the artist again displayed those special merits of voice and style which have gained her so deservedly high a position. Especially successful was her delivery of her aria in the first act; and very effective was her performance, both musically and dramatically, in the farcical scene of the mock-marriage contract with the elderly Don. This latter character was represented by Signor Ciampi with his accustomed dry humour; and the other characters were also well filled by Signor Marini (Ernesto) and Signor Cotogni (Doctor Malatesta).

On Saturday Mdlle. Thalberg added a new character to her repertoire, by her performance as Enrichetta in Flotow's "Martha." In the earlier scenes the artist seemed to be somewhat repressed—both in voice and action—by indisposition or nervousness, probably by both; but, in the spinning quartet, she sang with the brilliant execution and pure, fresh quality of voice which have before been manifested by her; the staccato passages, ascending to the high D, having been especially successful. Her delivery of the Romanza "Qui sola vergin Rosa" ("The Last Rose of Summer") called forth an enthusiastic encore. The extreme youth of Mdlle. Thalberg somewhat interferes with her assumption of a character like that of Lady Henrietta, in which some degree of courtly dignity is essential. Time and more stage experience, however, will doubtless supply the want of a more impressive manner. Signor Pavani, as Lionello, sang carefully throughout—best in the aria "M'appari," which he had to repeat. The characters of Plumkett and Tristano (Lord Tristan), were, as often before, respectively filled by Signori Graziani and Tagliafico.

On Monday "L'Africaine" was given. The character of Vasco di Gama was to have been filled for the first time by Signor Carpi, but the indisposition of this gentleman caused its sudden transference to Signor Pavani. The cast in other respects was as before.

"Martha" was given again on Tuesday, with Mdlle. Thalberg's second performance of the character of Enrichetta.

For Thursday "Fra Diavolo" was announced; the part of the brigand chief for the first time by Signor De Sanctis, and this (Saturday) evening Mdlle. Rosavella is to make her first appearance on any stage as Violetta in "La Traviata." "Il Flauto Magico" is announced for Monday, with a new basso, Signor Ghilberti, as Sarastro; "La Traviata" is to be repeated on Tuesday; Mdlle. Albani is to appear for the first time this season on Thursday in "I Puritani;" "Don Giovanni" is to be given on Friday; and "Lucia di Lammermoor" on Saturday, with Mdlle. Albani as Lucia, and the re-appearance of Signor Bolis as Edgardo.

The last but one of this season's Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace takes place this week, when the programme will comprise Schumann's Festival-Overture (for orchestra and chorus); Mendelssohn's "Festgesang," "To the sons of art," and Brahms's cantata "Rinaldo," this latter for the first time in England. The two previous concerts included specialties—the earlier occasion having comprised Signor Piatti's admirable performance of a masterly concerto for violoncello by Joachim Raff (heard for the first time in this

country), and the first hearing of a cleverly-written overture, entitled "Les Muses," the last composition of the late Mr. Alfred Holmes. Mesdames Bianca Blume and Patey were the vocalists, the former lady having made a successful first appearance. Last Saturday Sir J. Benedict's effective overture, "The Tempest," was given for the first time at Sydenham; Mr. Clinton, first clarinet in the orchestra, executed with great skill Spohr's first concerto for that instrument; a charming "Allegro" by Schubert (part of an unfinished quartet) was finely played by the orchestral stringed instruments, and the concert closed with Beethoven's oratorio "The Mount of Olives," the solo vocalists having been Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Foli.

The close of the series of the Saturday afternoon concerts at the Alexandra Palace took place last week, when the programme included Mendelssohn's "Scotch Symphony," Volkmann's concerto for violoncello, executed by M. Libotton, and Ferdinand Hiller's pianoforte concerto in F sharp minor, with Mr. F. Archer as pianist.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Thursday week, was of very strong interest, although not offering any absolute novelty. Brahms's "Deutsches Requiem" (for soprano and bass solo, chorus, and orchestra) was given for the second time by this society; the work having been spoken of by us in reference to the first occasion. Again it disclosed much that is masterly and impressive, together with intervals of laboured effort, such as characterise most of this composer's chief productions. The vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Osgood and Mr. Wadmore. Herr Joachim's splendid execution of Spohr's fine violin concerto (No. 7) in E minor formed a good climax to the first part of the concert, the second portion of which opened with Beethoven's second symphony (in D), and closed with Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," having also comprised Mr. Randegger's sacred song "Save me, O God" (sung by Mrs. Osgood), and some of Brahms's "Hungarian dances," adapted and played by Herr Joachim, with the pianoforte accompaniment well executed by Mr. Cusins, the conductor. At the next concert (on May 1) Herr Rubinstein is to play one of his own concertos, much interest being felt at the reappearance, after some years' interval, of this great pianist.

The concert given by Mr. Henry Leslie last month, under the title of "Gems from the oratorios and other sacred works," proved so attractive that it was followed by a second performance, of a similar kind, yesterday (Friday) week.

The eighteenth season of the Monday Popular Concerts closed this week, the last of the Saturday afternoon performances in association therewith having taken place in the previous week. On both occasions, the playing of Madame Schumann and of Herr Joachim were again special features. An extra concert was given on Friday afternoon, when two of the great posthumous quartets of Beethoven (op. 130 in A minor, and op. 131 in B flat) were finely played by Mll. Joachim, Ries, Straus, and Piatti, and Madame Schumann gave an admirable rendering of Beethoven's thirty-two variations on an original theme in C minor, and (as an encore) the Romanza in D minor of Robert Schumann. Vocal pieces were contributed by Signor G. Garcia. Monday's concert was supplemental to the series, and was for the benefit of Mr. Arthur Chappell, who provided a splendid programme for the occasion, including Mendelssohn's ottet for stringed instruments, Bach's concerto for two violins, played by Herren Joachim and Straus, pianoforte performances by Madame Schumann, Mdlle. Krebs, and Miss Agnes Zimmermann, and vocal pieces by Mdlle. Theklar Friedlander and Miss Sophie Löwe. The ottet was completed by MM. Ries, Ludwig, Wiener, Zerbini, Pezze, and Piatti, in addition to the two violinists just named.

A special evening service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday, when Bach's St. Matthew Passion-Music was performed. The arrangements were very complete, including a double orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. Joseph Barnby, in the absence of Dr. Stainer through ill-health. Among the soloists were Messrs. Winn, Keningham, Thornton, Thurlay Beale, and De Lacy—all members of the cathedral choir, which was strongly reinforced from the Chapel Royal, the Temple, and other churches. Messrs. G. Cooper and F. Walker presided respectively at the organ and pianoforte. The "Miserere Mei," leading up to the impressive opening chorus of the Passion ("Come, ye daughters"), was intoned by Dr. Simpson. The two first-named soloists were heard to great advantage in the important recitatives and airs, two of which latter were also effectively sung by Masters Brereton and Pratt. The violin obligato to the air "Have mercy" was played by Mr. Amor. The fact that no sermon was preached was doubtless owing to the great length of the music, which was but slightly curtailed. The prayers were given by the Rev. W. H. Hall, and the blessing pronounced by the Bishop of London.

The competition for Lady Goldsmid's Scholarship, at the Royal Academy of Music, took place on Monday. The scholarship consists of two years' free education in the institution. It was to be contended for by female pianists between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years, and to be awarded to the candidate who should show the greatest promise of artistic excellence. It was presented to the country by the lady whose name it bears. The examiners were—Sir Julius Benedict, Messrs. F. R. Cox, M. Garcia, F. B. Jewson, Brinley Richards, Harold Thomas, and the Principal. There were forty-three candidates, and the scholarship was awarded to Miss Ethel Gould. Highly commended—Miss Margaret Bucknall. Commended—Miss Edith Brand, Miss Barton, Miss Burnett, Miss Gilbert, Miss Goldsbro', Miss Heathcote, Miss Percival, Miss Thurgood, Miss White.

The forty-fourth annual performance of "The Messiah" by the Sacred Harmonic Society took place on Wednesday.

Under the title of "A Musical Bee," a competitive meeting was held—presided over by Mr. Brinley Richards—at the Eyre Arms, St. John's-wood, on Monday evening. The President was supported, amongst others, by Messrs. T. A. Wallworth and Thomas Wingham, Professors of the Royal Academy of Music; and it was stated in the programme that the money proceeds were to be devoted to a "deserving object." The first prize for the best reader of pianoforte music at sight consisted of some of the most popular works of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, Schumann, and other composers, and was awarded to Miss Clara Cooper (after a close contest with Miss Donaldson), one of the three amateur ladies under twenty-one years of age who were allowed to compete. Then came the distribution of prizes to the best four out of twelve amateurs who were required to name the greatest number of sources from which the subjects of certain great composers were extracted. The third contest of the evening was between amateur singers at sight, and this gave proof of the rapid growth amongst the rising generation of music as a branch of education. One of the most interesting tests of the evening was that of eliciting from amateurs answers to questions relating to the theory of music. The other competitions were for the best quartet-singing at sight, and pianoforte soli; and lastly, an ear test competition, in which twelve amateurs were invited to sing the major and minor third, fifth, minor and major seventh of a note struck

on the pianoforte and named by the competitors. The evening's proceedings were satisfactory throughout.

The third of Mr. Willem Coenen's chamber concerts took place at St. George's Hall, on Thursday evening, with a strong programme, including Schumann's string quartet in A major, Raff's sonata in D for piano and violoncello, and Gernsheim's pianoforte quartet in C minor, besides solo pieces for violin and for pianoforte, executed respectively by Mr. Wiener and Mr. Coenen.

Performances of sacred music were promised for Good Friday at the Crystal Palace, the Alexandra Palace, and the Royal Albert Hall. At the Sydenham establishment Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and a miscellaneous selection were announced; at the Muswell-hill building, selections from "The Messiah," from other oratorios, and the "Stabat Mater," besides chorales by Bach, were to be performed; while at South Kensington "The Messiah" was to be given entire.

Madame Schumann is to give a recital of pianoforte music (the only one this season), at St. James's Hall, on Thursday afternoon next.

At the sixth "trial" of the Musical Artists' Society, which took place recently at the Royal Academy of Music, the principal features were a clever trio by F. E. Gladstone (played by the composer, assisted by Messrs. Ralph and Pettit), a pleasing romance for pianoforte and violoncello, by Mr. E. H. Thorne, and Hiller's "Modern Suite," well played by Mr. George Wheldon.

Negotiations are now going on with Signor Vianesi (with strong probability of realisation) for the engagement of the entire orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera to visit America in the autumn, to take part in the coming celebrations of the Centenary.

At the request of the promoters of the grand festival in honour of the American Independence Centenary, Richard Wagner has composed an orchestral piece, the subject of which is based on Goethe's "Faust."

THEATRES.

The entertainments of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed at St. George's Hall continue to be appreciated by an intelligent public. They command, because they deserve, success. Their late productions, "An Indian Puzzle" and Mr. Corney Grain's "Slave of the Rink," increase in popularity. An entirely new piece was introduced on Monday, entitled "Grump's Mènage," written by John Hermitage, with music by Frederick E. Barnes, and supported by Mrs. German Reed, Miss Leonore Braham, Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. Alfred E. Bishop, and Mr. Alfred Reed. This is a strong cast, but the merits of the piece fully justify its treatment. There is one peculiarity in the construction of it. The plot is fully detailed in the programme, but only implied in the stage action. We have to seek for the motive in the playbill, and see how the gouty O'Gorman Grump has been forsaken by his servants, and had to put up with the attendance of Police-Constable Wagstaffe; and from the same source we learn the identity of Anastasia Semiramis Pie with Miss Fanny Lancaster, the testy old governor's niece. The characters are well drawn, and their colours admirably blended—altogether, it is long since we have witnessed so pleasant a little drama. With this novelty Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have satisfactorily inaugurated their Easter season.

Next Tuesday has been named as the day for the production of the Laureate's drama of "Queen Mary." The piece has, of course, been abridged, and no doubt judiciously. We learn also that additions have been made. The character of Philip has been strengthened by a new dialogue with the Queen, where Howard and the flag of England receive a recognition which cannot fail of pleasing a British audience. The conclusion, too, has been altered—a scene between Mary and Elizabeth being provided, the former expiring in the presence of the latter. The interview will commend itself by its pathos. The placing of such a drama on our national stage ought to be signalled as a great national event.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Chappell and Co. have recently published a sonatina for the pianoforte by Sir Sterndale Bennett—a posthumous work—that will be a boon to juvenile pupils and their teachers. It is in the orthodox sonata form, comprising three divisions, of regular construction, although brief. The first movement, in C major, consists chiefly of two-part writing; then follows an "andante soave" in F, of flowing, melodious character, the piece closing with a spirited "allegretto," in which there is some good practice for young students. Simplicity is, of course, the object aimed at throughout, and this has been attained in conjunction with much sterling musical interest.

Messrs. Chappell and Co.'s recent publications also comprise some songs, from among which we may specify Signor Campana's "Fearless," which has a bold and telling melody; "Fishermaid" and "When green leaves come again," by Mr. A. Scott Gatty, each containing a pleasing vocal subject; and "Old Donald Gray," by Mr. W. H. Holmes, an effective piece, in the declamatory style.

We recently noticed the cheap and well-printed "Litolff" editions of pianoforte classics, published by Messrs. Enoch and Sons, and have now to mention the addition thereto of Chopin's "Ballades" and "Impromptus," all which (seven in number) are given, in handy quarto size, for two shillings. In similar form, and equally well brought out, the same publishers have issued the first volume of a "Strauss Album," containing nine sets of the most popular waltzes of that celebrated dance composer.

A SCENE AT WASHINGTON.

The Federal capital city of the United States is simply the resort of politicians from every part of the Great Republic; no other class of people have any business there, or any inducement to live there. In the grand building of white marble called the Capitol, with its lofty central dome and long columnar façade, which contains the Senate House and the House of Representatives, the legislative session of Congress is held. The Rotunda, which is the spacious circular hall beneath the dome of the Capitol, is adorned with paintings of scenes in the history of the American Revolution a hundred years ago. There is depicted the convention at Philadelphia, in May, 1776, of the delegates from the thirteen English colonies who signed the Declaration of Independence; there are the military exploits of General Washington, with the surrender of General Burgoyne in 1777, and that of Lord Cornwallis in 1781, to their calm and determined adversary, the champion of his country's freedom. These are passages of American history which should have an inspiring effect on the patriotic virtue of those citizens who are wont to congregate in the Rotunda. But it is to be feared that many of the anxious and inquisitive disputants concerning the state of public affairs during the present deliberations of Congress will have been more eager

to prove a mischievous accusation of corrupt official dealings, and to win a party triumph by the exposure of misconduct in the Republican Administration. Several different special Committees, the Judiciary Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, and one known as "Clymer's Committee," are engaged at the same time in taking vast quantities of evidence on particular charges affecting the character of persons in high Government office. There is the Belknap case, which is to be brought to the issue of an impeachment; there is the case of General Babcock, likewise connected with the management of patronage under the authority of President Grant; and several other political scandals of the day. The costs of those extended investigations before the Committees have entirely exhausted the appropriation for witnesses' fees. These fees amount to 6000 dols. weekly, and the witnesses are now selling certificates to brokers at a discount. Meantime, the House of Representatives, lest its regular and special Committees engaged in investigating so many different subjects should not thoroughly cover the ground, has instructed a Select Committee, in general, to investigate all matters that may come to its knowledge touching official misconduct of any Government officer or member of the House. It is to be hoped that there is more smoke than fire or combustible matter in all this rumoured coming exposure of Ministerial venality in the United States. In the meantime we give an illustration of the manner in which people stand about the Rotunda, "lobbying" the members of Congress for purposes not always reprehensible, or simply wanting to pick up a dose of political gossip, or to indulge their personal curiosity with a sight of the leading public men. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, are observed not seldom among the frequenters of this place; and Dr. Mary Walker, the female medical practitioner, wearing her Bloomer suit of tunic and trousers, happened to figure in a foreground group at the moment of making our sketch.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

If the boat-race were to take place in July, a more lovely day than Saturday last could not be anticipated; and, under all the circumstances, it is not surprising that half London seemed to have assembled on the banks of the Thames. The extraordinary fluctuation in the betting lent additional interest to the contest. A month ago 5 to 2 was freely laid on Oxford; but, after the crews had come to town and had taken two or three spins on the Thames, the odds quickly lessened. Cambridge improved so rapidly that the "light blues" became favourites; and, as the Oxford men seemed to go all to pieces during the second week of their residence at Putney, odds of 3, and even 4, to 1 were laid on Cambridge. The latter crew had increased in weight—always a good sign—while the Oxford men had fallen off during the last fortnight of training; and, as will be seen from the appended list, there was very little difference in this respect, both being exceptionally heavy:—

CAMBRIDGE.	st	lb	OXFORD.	st	lb
Brancher, Jesus (bow) ...	11	3½	McCourtney, Pemb. (bow) ...	11	14
2. Lewis, Caius ...	11	8	2. Mercer, Corpus ...	11	6
3. Close, First Trinity ...	11	8	3. Hobart, Exeter ...	11	11
4. Gurdon, Jesus ...	12	9½	4. Nicholson, Pembroke ...	13	0
5. Pike, Caius ...	12	9	5. Boustead, University ...	12	5½
6. Hockin, Jesus ...	12	8	6. Stayner, St. John's ...	12	2½
7. Rhodes, Jesus ...	11	13	7. Marriott, Brasenose ...	11	9½
Shafto, Jesus (stroke) ...	11	9½	Edwardes-Moss, Bra. (str.) ...	12	3½
Davis, Clare (cox.) ...	6	13	Chaven, Worcester (cox.) ...	7	6½

It was stated that the race would commence at half-past one; but it was nearly half an hour later before the Cambridge men paddled down to the starting-post, which was a little behind the pier. Having, as usual, lost the toss, they took the Surrey side, and a few minutes later the Oxford crew put off, being greeted with a hearty cheer. A capital start was effected without loss of time, the crews getting away as evenly as possible. Cambridge started at 39 to the minute, while Oxford was rowing 40. At Bishop's Creek Cambridge dropped to 37, and Oxford to 39; while near the Willows the former was rowing 36, and the latter 38. Notwithstanding, however, this discrepancy in the number of strokes, the "light blues" had obtained a lead of a quarter of a length, and were rowing splendidly together, contrasting very favourably in this respect with their opponents, who had already begun to get a little ragged. Inch by inch the Cambridge men, though still rowing the slower stroke, crept away, and at the Soap Works had got quite clear, and shot Hammersmith Bridge with a lead of a length and a half. The Oxonians were now rowing very badly, especially as regards time; and it was clear that nothing but an accident could give them the race. Opposite the Oil Mills the wind was somewhat against the crews; but, though this was supposed to be all in favour of Oxford, the result proved the utter fallacy of the idea, as the Dark Blues splashed and laboured considerably, while the Cambridge men were rowing in beautifully clean style. Cambridge had a lead of fully four lengths at Barnes Bridge, and from that point to the finish maintained the lead without any apparent effort. The distance by which the race was won has been variously calculated at from four to eight lengths; and we certainly consider the former estimate the correct one, though it was perfectly clear that the leaders could have greatly increased their advantage had they wished to do so. The time to Hammersmith Bridge was 7 min. 32 sec.; to Barnes Bridge, 16 min. 42 sec.; and for the whole distance, 20 min. 19 sec. The steering in both boats was unusually good; but the result proved the Cambridge men to be infinitely superior to their opponents at all points, and they have now won sixteen races, against seventeen.

The Inter-University athletic sports proved unusually exciting this year, as the chances of securing the odd event seemed very evenly balanced. The slight odds, however, which were laid on the Oxonians proved more than justified, as they succeeded in carrying off six events out of the nine. M. J. Brooks, president of the O.U.A.C., was unquestionably the hero of the day, as he won both the high and long jumps, getting over 6 ft. 2½ in., an extraordinary height, which had never previously been cleared either by professional or amateur. His long jump, 21 ft. 8½ in., was also a very good one. S. H. Hales (Cambridge) threw the hammer 138 ft. 3 in.; but, though this is generally stated to be the longest amateur throw on record, we believe that Hales has accomplished an even greater distance at Cambridge. M. Shearman (Oxford), about the fastest man we have seen since the days of Wilson and Dawson, cantered off with the 100 Yards from a very moderate field. The One Mile produced a splendid struggle between E. B. Nicolls (Oxford) and W. Cunliffe (Cambridge). The latter, who is the speedier of the two, displayed bad judgment in forcing the pace all through the last lap, and Nicolls, fairly wearing him down in the last fifty yards, won by about six yards, in the very fast time of 4 min. 27.1-5 sec. The Three-Mile race, which has come to be regarded as a certainty for Oxford, was soon reduced to a match between A. Goodwin and W. H. Grenfell, two of the dark-blue representatives. The latter made the running until 300 yards from home, when Goodwin shot past him, and, finishing at a cracking pace, won by forty yards in 15 min. 12 sec., the best time ever made by any amateur except J. Scott.

The double-handed racquet-match, which was played at

Prince's on Tuesday afternoon, proved one of the closest contests that ever took place between the rival Universities. T. S. Dury (St. John's) and A. J. Webbe (Trinity) represented Oxford, and were opposed by E. P. Bouverie and the Hon. A. Lyttelton, both of Trinity. The first game—the rubber was, as usual, the best of seven—had to be set to five, and the "light blues" won by 5 to 1. They also carried off the second game at 15 to 10. Webbe's service was very good in the third game, which the Oxford pair won by 15 to 5; but they lost the next at 15 to 6. The fifth and sixth were both won by the Oxonians, with scores of 15 to 9 and 15 to 3 respectively; but the seventh and decisive game fell to Cambridge, thanks mainly to the fine service of Lyttelton, who ran from 9 to 15, and won the game by four aces, and the match by four games to three. The play all round was unusually good. In the single-handed game, which was played on Wednesday, Dury was opposed to Bouverie. The first game, being thirteen all, had to be set to three, and the Cambridge men won by 3 to 1. Dury fairly ran away with the second, winning by 15 to 5; and the third was even more hollow, as he secured it by 15 to 2. The fourth, in which the play of both greatly improved, was obstinately contested, and at last Bouverie won by 15 to 11. All, therefore, depended on the last game, and, though the Cambridge man obtained a long lead in the early part of it, Dury won the game at 15 to 11, and the match by three games to two. Mr. R. D. Walker was umpire for Oxford, and Mr. C. F. Buller for Cambridge, and H. Fairs came up from Eton to mark.

The first of the series of championship competitions took place at Lillie-bridge on Thursday week, when the contests for the boxing, wrestling, and bicycling cups were decided. The sparring, on the whole, showed a decided improvement on that of the last two or three years. Seven appeared for the light-weight cup, of whom A. Bultitude (S.L.H.) proved the best. J. H. Douglas (L.A.C.) managed to keep the middle-weight cup, which he won last year, though it was generally considered that H. S. Goodheart (C.S.S.) defeated him in the first round. R. Wakefield (Highbury B.C.) was decidedly the best of the four heavy-weights, and E. Blanky (G.G.S.), who weighs upwards of 17 st., proved too heavy for his opponents in the wrestling. The Hon. J. Keith Falconer (C.U.B.C.) and F. Nisbet (Pickwick B.C.) were the only competitors for the four-mile bicycle cup, and the former, who has improved immensely since last year, won easily by three hundred yards. His times were:—One mile, 3 min. 10 sec.; two, 6 min. 31 sec.; three, 9 min. 47.3-5th sec.; and four, 13 min. 16 sec.; which are the fastest on record for every mile.

The Amateur Championship Sports came off, at Lillie-bridge, on Monday. The weather was as bad as it could be, the heavy wind and rain making fast time almost an impossibility; and the entries were by no means so good as we should have expected. F. T. Elborough (L.A.C.) secured the chief honours of the day, as he beat A. R. Lewis (C.U.A.C.) very easily in the Quarter-Mile, and then won the Half-Mile from five very formidable opponents, of whom the Hon. A. L. Pelham was second. The time (2 min. 2.2-5 sec.) was very fast, considering the bad day and the state of the path. H. Venn (L.A.C.) upset a very strong favourite in the Seven-Mile Walking Race, as long odds were laid on W. J. Morgan (Atalanta R.C.), who has held the cup for some time. The latter had a good lead at five miles; but Venn, whose walking was by far the fairer, outstayed him, and won by fully a hundred yards in 55 min. 11.1-5 sec., time which would have been much improved had there not been so strong a wind. The other competitions require no notice.

E. P. Weston gave an exhibition at Manchester, on Monday and Tuesday last, when he succeeded in covering 111 miles 270 yards in twenty-four hours. His opponent, G. Parry, walked far better than any of his previous antagonists, and got over 97 miles 642 yards in the same time.

A half-mile race on the Tyne, between W. Lumsden, of Blyth, and R. Bagnall, of the Ouseburn, was brought off on Tuesday afternoon. They rowed in open boats, and Lumsden won by a shade over a length. Edward Trickett, the champion sculler of America, has arrived in England, and is matched to row J. H. Sadler for the championship of the world within four months. It is possible that he may scull another match prior to that time.

Turner and Price's American Billiard Tournament was brought to a close on Monday night, when W. Cook (scratch) and D. Richards (170 points start), who had each won five games, came together. The Champion was in splendid form, and never gave his opponent a chance of the first prize. Want of space precludes us from giving a criticism on the individual players; but we may state that in the course of his seven games Cook made breaks of 107, 115 (36), 187 (26), 226 (63), 118 (30), 193 (54), 122 (39), and 145 (41). The figures in brackets denote the number of spot strokes in each break. Richards played far better than his warmest admirers could have anticipated, and F. Bennett also showed to great advantage.

SKETCHES AT THE BOAT-RACE.

The annual contest of the two University Boat-Club champion crews along the well-known course from Putney to Mortlake was favoured on Saturday with the finest possible weather. This may have been one reason, besides the growing popular interest of the occasion, for the immense multitude of spectators who thronged both the river banks all the way up, more especially crowding the path from the Soapworks to Hammersmith Bridge, and thence on to Barnes. The new order prohibiting them to remain upon the bridge just named, which was certainly not constructed to bear the weight of thousands crowding every inch of space on its floor, and clustering like flies upon its chains and rods of suspension, had been enforced without much difficulty by the police authorities. There were good places to be found on shore by those who knew where to go, and were able to get there in time—above Corney Reach, opposite the osier-beds; or in the Church Wharf boat-builders' yard at Chiswick; or, best of all, in front of the Ship, or the brewery, at Mortlake. The river itself, leaving a clear passage open to the racing-boats and the privileged following steamers, was full of various floating craft, barges, wherries, skiffs, canoes, and private steam-launches, besides those which ply for ordinary passenger traffic, now ranged in double or treble ranks between Hammersmith and Chiswick, wherever they were allowed to lie close together near the shore. One steam-launch was devoted to the service of carrying an active police officer, who exerted himself to clear the course of all unruly and intrusive vessels, in good time before the appointed moment for starting the race. The arrangements were perfectly successful, and the race was rowed, as everybody knew within an hour all over the English world, resulting in a victory for Cambridge. The two crews landed on the Middlesex side, and presently returned by steamer to Putney, instead of rowing down as they used to do. They were greeted with hearty cheering as they returned, and they endured the compliment like heroes, as we must suppose them to be.



AMERICAN SKETCHES: SCENE IN THE ROTUNDA, WASHINGTON.

MR. R. H. DANA.

The Senate of the United States has rejected, for party or personal reasons, President Grant's appointment of this gentleman to succeed General Schenk, as American Minister in London. We nevertheless give his portrait. Mr. Richard Henry Dana, now in his sixty-first year, is a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is a grandson of Mr. Francis Dana, who was United States Minister in Russia, and Chief Justice



THE LATE DR. LETHEBY, CITY OFFICER OF HEALTH.

of Massachusetts. At the age of nineteen, Mr. R. H. Dana, being compelled to relinquish his studies at Harvard in consequence of the failure of his eyesight, went to sea in a merchant-vessel as a common sailor. Upon his return he wrote and published a very graphic description of his voyages in the well-known book entitled "Two Years Before the Mast." His sight being completely restored, he resumed his studies, graduated with honours in 1837, and was admitted to the Bar in 1840. In the next year he published a treatise on seamanship, known in England, where it was reprinted, as "The Seaman's Manual." His first entrance into political life was in 1848, when he went to Buffalo as a delegate to the "Free-soil" or "Liberty" National Convention, which nominated Martin Van Buren for President and Charles Francis

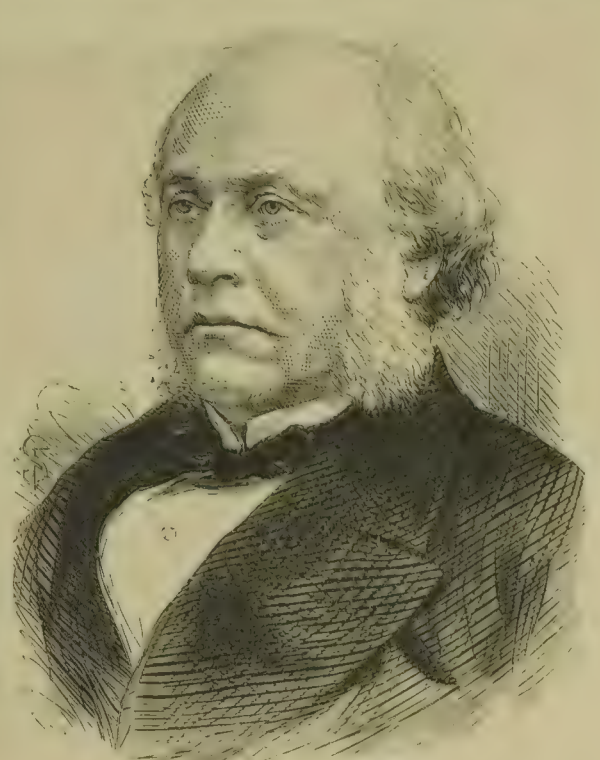


JACKO, LIEUTENANT CAMERON'S AFRICAN SERVANT.

Adams for Vice-President, in opposition to the Whig candidates, Taylor and Fillmore, and to the Democratic candidates, Cass and Butler. Mr. Dana, like other Free-soilers, became an adherent of the Republican party in 1854, and has since given it his support. He has not sought office, except on one occasion in 1867, when he offered himself as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, but was unsuccessful.

THE NEW EDUCATION CODE FOR SCOTLAND.

The Committee of Privy Council on Education in Scotland have issued their new code with regard to the administration of the Parliamentary grant for public education in that country. In many instances the same modifications are introduced this year into the Scotch and English codes alike, and, as we have already given a resumé of the latter, it is unnecessary to recapitulate them at any length. There are, however, some fresh points to be noticed which are peculiar to the Scotch code. Public schools are now included within the exceptional list of schools established after the passing of the Education Act for Scotland in 1872, to which no grant will be made unless the department are satisfied upon due inquiry that each such school is in effect absolutely wanted in the locality where it is situated. The qualification for examination by 150 attendances only (in lieu of the ordinary minimum of 250) on the part of boys above ten years of age in a rural district is cancelled. By the new rule the lesser number of attendances are sufficient to qualify scholars above that age who are certified by the managers to be beneficially employed at work when they are not at school. Two other articles are



MR. R. H. DANA.

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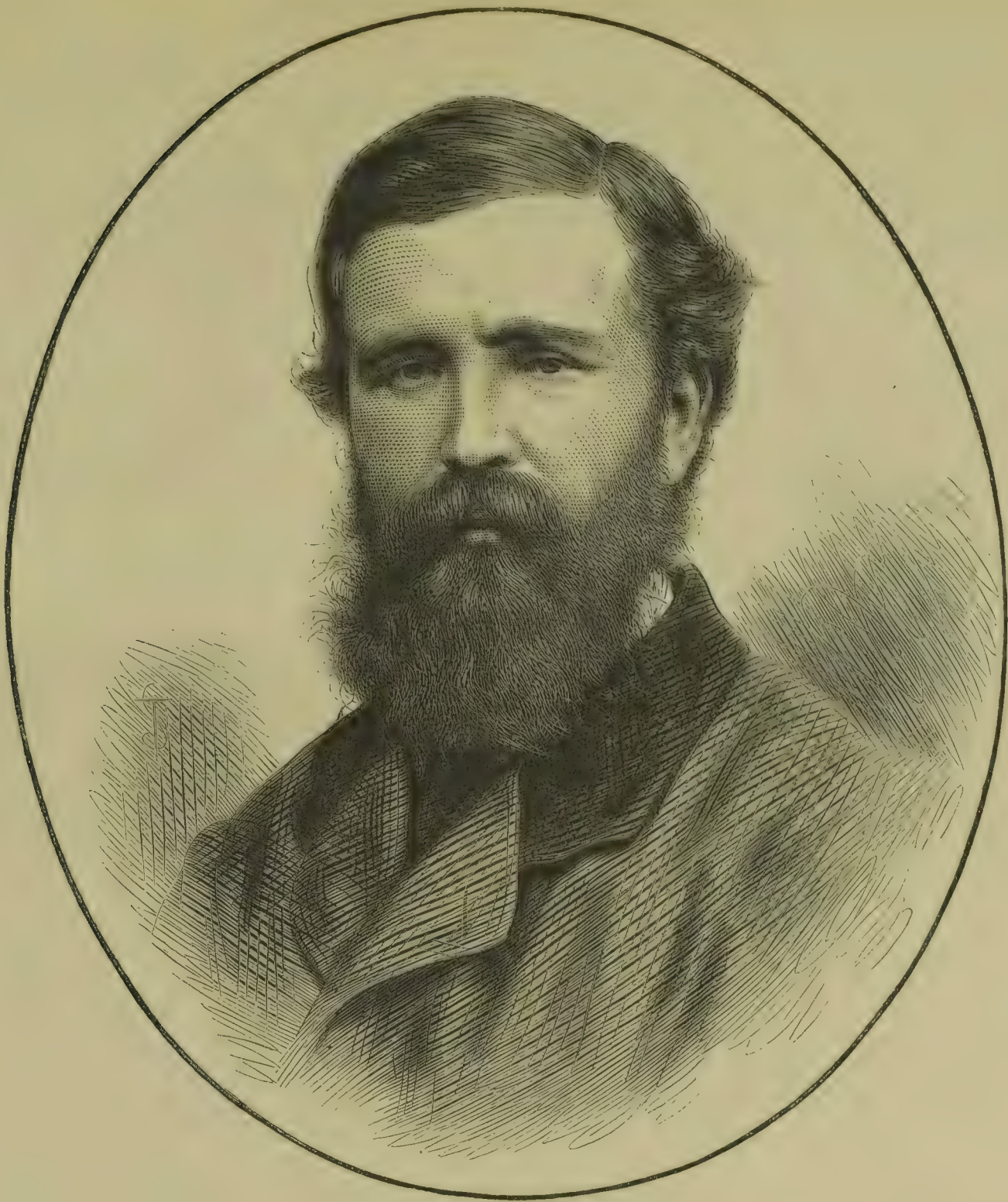
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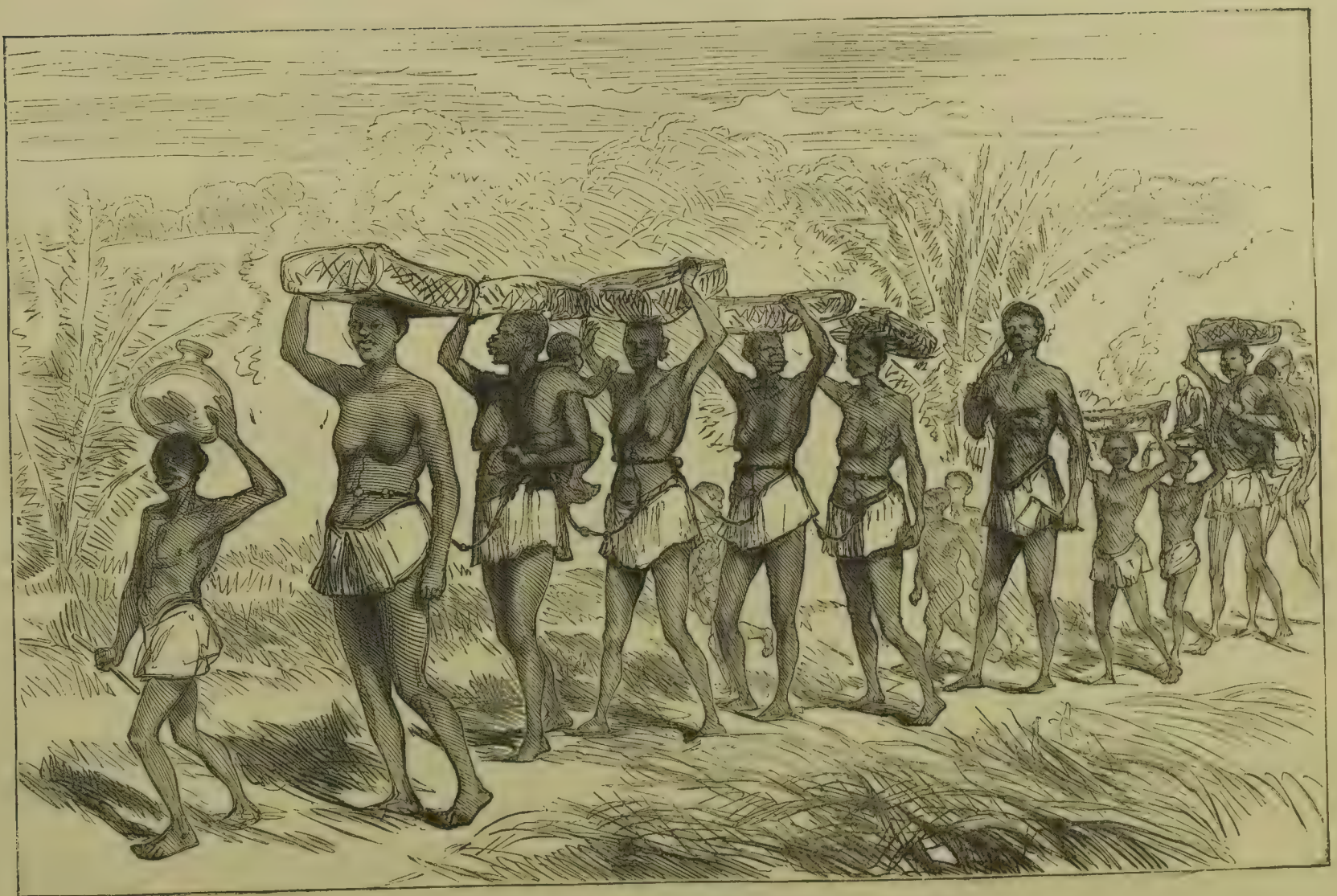
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LIEUTENANT V. H. CAMERON, R.N.



SLAVE GANG PASSING ALONG THE EDGE OF THE LUSHIVI MARSH.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT CAMERON IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MALTA.

The arrival of his Royal Highness at Malta, on Thursday week, was mentioned in our last account of his voyage homeward from India. It was on that day, at ten in the forenoon, that the Serapis, with the Invincible and Raleigh, preceded by the Helicon, which had left the port with Admiral Drummond to meet the ships, entered Valetta Harbour. She was greeted by the firing of salutes from the forts of St. Elmo, Ricasoli, and Tigne, and from the ships of war. The latter were dressed with flags and the yards manned. At noon the Prince, under the salute of the forts of St. Angelo and Lascaris, landed at Marsa. He was received by the Governor, Major-General Sir C. Van Straubenzee, and by Admirals Drummond and Rice, with the military and naval staff, the members of the Council, and the heads of departments. An address of welcome was read by the leader of the elected members of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Cachia Zammit. The Prince replied, after which a procession was formed, consisting of deputations from each village and city, the students of the University and the Lyceums, the Agrarian Society, the Society of Arts, the learned professions, and the Chamber of Commerce, with the military staff. This procession conducted his Royal Highness's carriage and those of his suite from the landing-place to the square in front of the palace. Each deputation carried a banner to indicate the place which it represented. Near the Maglio, in a place fitted up for the purpose, all the children of the Primary Schools and the Orphan Asylum sang the National Anthem. The streets were lined by the troops, commencing at the palace corner of Strada Vescovo—1, Royal Artillery, St. Elmo, Fort Manuel, Marsamuscetto, and the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery; 2, St. Elmo Regiment, 101st R. B. Fusiliers; 3, Floriana Regiment, 98th; 4, 74th Highlanders; 5, 71st Highland Light Infantry; 6, 42nd Highlanders. The procession went through Valetta, passing under triumphal arches. The road was adorned all the way with lofty Venetian masts, with banners and devices festooned with evergreens. The street balconies were festooned with damask. A guard of honour under a field officer was placed on the pavement of St. George's-square facing the entrance to the Palace, where the Archbishop, members of the Council, and Judges, awaited his Royal Highness. He was met by Lady Van Straubenzee in the corridor at the head of the stairs, and the Governor conducted him to his apartments. The main staircase and corridor leading to the drawing-room were lined by regimental sergeant-majors, with one sergeant from each battery and company.

In the afternoon the Prince, with the Governor and several of his suite, drove to see the new Lunatic Asylum. He returned to meet the guests invited to dinner at the palace. That building was splendidly illuminated; so were the Mainguard, the Exchange, the Admiral's residence, and the Ottoman and other Consulates. Before dinner the Prince expressed to Mr. Vincenzo Bugeja, the Maltese millionaire, his regret at not being able to lay the first stone of Mr. Bugeja's projected Conservatorio. The objection had arisen from its being a purely Roman Catholic establishment, which was not known to his Royal Highness when he consented to lay the first stone. The failure of this arrangement caused general disappointment. Nevertheless, by the Queen's command, the Prince conferred on Chevalier Bugeja the Companionship of St. Michael and St. George. The object of the institution is to feed, clothe, educate, and train to industrial occupations fifty female children deprived of their natural protectors through death, crime, or other misfortune. The site chosen is two miles out of Valetta; the building is so designed as to admit of being extended to accommodate one hundred inmates. Besides the entire cost of the building, the Chevalier Bugeja has provided an annual endowment of £1000. His gift amounts in all to £40,000.

After dinner the Prince witnessed from the centre balcony of the palace a grand illumination, with several allegorical transparencies, on the Piazza San Giorgio. Here at the same time a hymn was chanted, in which most of the opera artistes and many amateur vocalists and instrumentalists took part. At eleven in the evening his Royal Highness drove up the Strada Reale, preceded by native bands and banners. He passed by the Public Library, the Palace of Justice, and the Union Club, which were brilliantly illuminated, as well as the approach to the Upper Barracca. From that place the Prince witnessed a magnificent illumination of the dockyard and the entire circuit of Valetta Harbour. Along the bastions overlooking the harbour troops stood closely ranged with coloured lights. Two thousand Chinese lanterns had been distributed among the boats plying in the harbour. The ships of war and several yachts were illuminated at the masts and yards, while the portholes threw up thousands of beautiful changing tinted lights. Nothing like it was ever before seen in Malta.

On Friday at noon a Royal salute was fired in honour of Prince Leopold's birthday. There was a general review of the garrison on the Floriana parade-ground. The Prince presented the 98th Regiment with new colours, which were blessed by the Bishop of Gibraltar and the senior military chaplains. His Royal Highness lunched with the officers of the regiment. He attended the United Service ball given the same night, and the illuminations were then repeated. The two banks distributed bread to the poor, the indigent receiving outdoor Government relief got one florin each, and inmates of charitable institutions double rations. A free pardon was granted to several prisoners in gaol.

On Saturday his Royal Highness saw the artillery practice from the batteries at floating octagon targets, distant 1200, 1500, and 2000 yards, from 11-in. guns, 110-lb. breechloading Armstrongs, 80-lb. and 64-lb. Palliser's converted guns. This began soon after noon. The Prince drove to St. Elmo, and took up a position on the concrete roof of the magazine below the Lighthouse, attended by the Governor and Lady Van Straubenzee. The garrison staff officers, Artillery and Engineers, Brigadier Airey, Colonel Grant, R.A., Colonel Wray, Major Fisher, R.E., Commissary Strickland, Surgeon-General Fraser, Lord and Lady Delawarr, Lord Annaly, Mr. and Mrs. Kennard, and other visitors were present. The Prince, when he left St. Elmo, drove to the Lascaris platform, overlooking the great harbour, to witness a general fire opened from all the works with blank cartridge, to resist an enemy, represented by two gun-boats, at the entrance to the grand harbour. The parapets were lined with infantry. Having seen this exhibition, the Prince lunched at Sir Victor and Lady Houlton's, and, after a dinner at the palace, went to the opera, where there was a performance of "La Muette de Portici."

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service at church, which was crowded. He drove with the Governor and party to Vedalla, a country seat, to lunch, but dined with the 71st Regiment at Fort Ricasoli.

On Monday there were some torpedo experiments, and afterwards the Prince entertained the Governor, Admiral, and civil and naval and military representatives on board the Serapis at dinner. His Royal Highness sailed for Gibraltar on Tuesday.

Our Artist's sketch represents the scene in one of the streets of Valetta. The reader may remember how Byron writes:—

Adieu, ye joys of La Valette;
Adieu, sirocco, sun, and sweat;

Adieu, ye cursed streets of stairs,
How surely he who mounts ye swears!

The streets of Malta are very steep, and they are paved with the steps Byron alludes to. The facility of cutting the fine, soft sandstone of the island has led to a solid kind of building; hence the houses have a good architectural appearance. They have projecting windows in front, resting on stone brackets. These are like the balconies in Cairo and other towns along the coast of Africa. The women of Malta wear what seems to be at first sight a petticoat over their heads, but it is only a veil, which is puckered slightly in front. It is usually of black silk, and is called the "onnella."

THE WRECK OF THE STRATHMORE.

We have been furnished by Mr. Spencer Joslen, a passenger in last year's disastrous voyage of the Strathmore, with the materials for some Illustrations of the wreck of that vessel on the Crozet Islands, and of the six months' residence of the survivors in their lonely and barren abode, which we described last week. It will be remembered that the Strathmore, an iron clipper-ship, which sailed from Gravesend on April 19 last year, bound for New Zealand, was wrecked on those islands, in the southern region of the Indian Ocean, about 700 miles south-east of the Cape of Good Hope. There were eighty-eight persons on board, of whom forty-four remained on the island from July 1 to Jan. 21, when they were rescued by the Young Phoenix, an American whaler. They were transferred, a few days later, to the Sierra Morena, which conveyed them to Ceylon. Eight of them, including Mr. Spencer Joslen, a first-class passenger, arrived in England last week by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer. His brother, Mr. Percy Joslen, was drowned; they were sons of Mr. Joslen, solicitor, of Maidstone. There was one woman in the party on the island, a Mrs. Wordsworth, whose husband had been drowned. The following is the second mate's narrative of their escape and life in that desolate situation:—

"At daybreak we found that the ship was but thirty yards from a perpendicular cliff, which was hundreds of feet high, besides other rocks all round about the ship. This made us launch the remaining two boats. Seven or eight of us got into the gig, and I told those left on board that I would come back for them as soon as we could find a landing. After a good deal of trouble we found a place where we could scramble ashore, though with great danger to the boat. I sighted another boat, which turned out to be the port life-boat, with eighteen of the crew and passengers aboard. She was full of water, having got badly stove, so they were unable to pull her through the seaweed to the landing. We took her in tow, and got her alongside the rock. After putting ashore all but three hands and myself out of the gig I returned to the ship, and took those who were in the mizen-top first, as they were in greater danger. We passed a miserable night ashore, the softest rock being our bed. It was not rendered more agreeable by the coldness of the weather. We picked up a few cases of spirits coming back from the wreck, which was allowed during the night, thereby keeping up a little heat in our bodies.

"I was glad when daylight began to make its appearance, so that I could go back to the ship, which I found as we had left her the night before. I made the men who were on the fore-castle-head get all the clothes they could out of the fore-castle and pass them into the boat, most of those ashore being only half-clad. Besides the clothes we got a few boxes of matches, which were very useful, and about a dozen biscuits. That was all which could be got in the shape of provisions. On landing we gave the biscuits to Mrs. Wordsworth, as the birds' flesh was so rank she could not eat it. After making a poor meal of half-cooked birds, we returned to the ship for the purpose of getting a sail to make a tent with. We were unable to board her on account of the surf breaking over her. So we had to be content to pick up what we could find floating round about her, such as firewood, a few cases of spirits, a cask of wine, a case of confectionery (the tins of which afterwards came in useful for boiling birds in), and a few other articles we thought would be useful. On coming back to the landing we found that the life-boat had been successful in picking up a few things, having come across a passenger's chest, out of which had been got blankets, sheetings, tablecovers, knives, forks, and spoons. Firewood was also picked up when it could be conveniently done, there being no wood on the island.

"In the time we had been away those who were on shore had built a wall before an overhanging ledge of rock, so that with the boats' covers for a roof we had a little better shelter than the night before, although the place was so small that we could only sit huddled together as close as we could possibly pack. After serving out an allowance of spirits all round we tried to sleep, but, owing to our cramped condition and the bitterly cold weather, we were unable to get repose. During the night we had the misfortune to lose our boats, which were moored in smooth water and a watch set over them on the shore. The wind chopping suddenly broke them adrift, and we saw them floating about, bottom up, completely out of our reach. If there had been a beach anywhere we might have saved them by hauling them up; but the island was so steep and rugged that we could scarcely scramble ashore ourselves, much less get the boats ashore. The losing of our boats was a great misfortune to us, as we were unable to pick up any more firewood or go back to the wreck, which I intended to do, in the hope of picking up some provisions when she broke up. Some of us walked over the island to have a look at the wreck, but nothing was to be seen of her but a few small spars entangled by some gear, and so kept floating over the side of the wreck.

"The island seemed to me about three miles long, and half a mile broad at the widest part. There were no signs of anybody having been on the island before. There are two or three caves which run right through the island. We built up a tower of turf to the height of about 12 ft., and put an oar on top, and when we saw ships we used to signal with blankets. We saw four ships, two of which were very close. The fifth took us off. During the time we were on the island we were miraculously provided with food. Though sometimes it seemed as if there was not another bird on the island we always managed to catch a few to keep us alive until they got more plentiful. We also ate a sort of herb, the top of which resembles carrot tops. Our firewood lasted a month. After that we found a substitute for wood in the shape of birds' skins, which answered pretty well. Five of our number died on the island. The first one died on July 2. Thomas Henderson died on Sept. 2. The next, William Husband, expired on Oct. 23, and the last was the little child, who died on Christmas Day. As for the first that died, I can't give any idea of the cause of his death, unless it was from the shock to his system. The next three who died were troubled with sore feet, having got them frostbitten the first night we were ashore: for want of proper shelter and care they mortified, parts of the toes having rotted clean away. The little boy died for want of proper nourishment. Although four ships had passed the island, none of them seemed to see our signals, but on Jan. 21

we had the satisfaction of seeing a ship heading in towards the island. As soon as she came under its lee the captain lowered two boats and pulled towards us. On hearing our story he agreed to take us off, but could not that night, as it was then getting dark. However, he took Mrs. Wordsworth and son and a few more of us into the boat, and, after passing some bread and pork ashore, pulled off to the ship. She turned out to be the American whaler Young Phoenix, Captain D. L. Gifford. As soon as we got abroad we were treated with the greatest kindness, being supplied with new clothes, which we stood greatly in need of. After having a good warm-water bath, we went to bed, but were unable to sleep for thinking of our good fortune in falling in with such kind people. Next day, as soon as the ship was conveniently placed, boats were sent ashore for the remainder of the castaways. I got ashore, taking with me crosses to plant at the heads of the graves of our less fortunate shipmates; also a sealed bottle, in which I had placed a short account of our vessel and hardships, which I planted under one of the crosses. The rest of the crew were treated with the same kindness which we had received the night before, being all supplied with a warm bath and new clothes to put on. There were forty-four of us now, all in pretty good health, Mrs. Wordsworth getting rapidly well under the kind hands of Mrs. Gifford, the captain's wife, who was fortunately on board."

One of our Illustrations, showing the position of the wreck, is from a sketch by the carpenter of the Strathmore; the other, which shows the party making signals from their turf tower, is by Mr. Spencer Joslen. We have some more of them in hand.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The preparations at Philadelphia for the great International Exhibition, to be held upon the occasion of the Centenary of the American Declaration of Independence, are nearly completed. Its buildings, of which some Illustrations have been given, are situated in Fairmount Park, on the banks of the Schuylkill river, above the city of Philadelphia. Every visitor there is favourably impressed with the great skill shown in planning the terminal facilities, which in their convenience far exceed those of any former international exhibition. The grounds are convenient of access to pedestrians, having entrances on the side nearest the city. A large "concourse" at the east end of the main building is devoted to carriages. This adjoins the main highway leading from the city, and has extensive spaces for carriages in waiting. All the horse-car lines, or tramways as we should call them, lead into another "concourse" on the south side of the main building, and land their passengers at its doors. Passengers arriving by steam railways will be landed at two stations—the Pennsylvania Railway station, which is across the street, opposite the square between the main and machinery halls; and the Reading Railway station, at the foot of the hill on the north-east border of the grounds on which the Memorial Hall stands. At the two stations ample facilities are provided for dealing with an enormous passenger traffic.

The visitor, arriving by any of these conveyances at the doors of the exhibition, finds on his right hand the great main building, and on his left three large new hotels—the United States, the Globe, and the Trans-Continental—which have sprung up for the accommodation of guests. In front, on the right hand, are the offices of the Centennial Commission, with the machinery building beyond; on the left hand is the huge passenger station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He will probably enter the main exhibition building at the east end. Its floor spreads over 400 ft. in width and 1800 ft. in length. An avenue longitudinally, and another transversely, divide the building into four quarters. These are allotted primarily according to races. Four nations come together at the centre of the building. On the north-west is Great Britain, the representative of the Anglo-Saxon race; on the south-west Germany, for the Teuton; on the north-east France, for the Latin; and on the south-east the United States, as the representative of the "coming race." The United States have one fourth of the building—the south-east quarter, the largest single allotment, and also one third of the north-east quarter. The remainder of the north-east quarter is occupied, one third by France and the other third by Switzerland, Belgium, Brazil, the Netherlands, and Mexico. Of the north-west quarter three-fourths are occupied by Great Britain and her colonies, slightly over one half this space being given to the British Islands, and the balance being equally divided between Canada, which takes one half, and India, Australia, and the other colonies, which take the other half. The remainder of the north-west quarter is divided between Norway, Sweden, and Italy. On the south-west quarter the German empire has one fourth; Austria, Hungary, and Russia another fourth; Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, the Hawaiian Islands, and Denmark another; and Japan, China, Chili, and Peru, with some smaller States, the last fourth. In the north and east galleries of the main building are placed magnificent organs. A row of large windows over the south centre gallery is set apart for the exhibition of English stained glass, that being the best place possible for such a display. For the carriage and harness articles for exhibition a separate annexe, nearly 300 ft. square, has been built. Four other annexes, each 140 ft. by 30 ft., are devoted to minerals and metallic articles. The interior decoration of the main building is attractive by its warm and tasteful colouring. The ceiling is a very light blue, the edge just above the cornice having a border of vermilion of a lotus pattern. The beams and rods supporting the ceiling are of buff and lake. The columns supporting the roof are mainly of vermilion, with scrollwork capitals of buff, and the architraves above are also of vermilion, relieved by designs of white and blue and black and blue. The monogram "C.E." in black and blue upon a vermilion ground, is placed in each alternate section. The figures "1776" adorn the capital of every third column.

Passing out of the west end of the main building, there are to the left the range of offices of the Centennial Commission, in which all the different departments in active operation have their head-quarters. The Director-General, Mr. A. Goshorn, has established his offices in this building. Within a short distance is the "Centennial National Bank." On the right hand, after passing out of the main building, stands the Jury Pavilion, for the juries of award. In the centre is a large hall, which will be used as a meeting-room for various scientific and other associations.

Crossing to the westward, over the square, the machinery building is entered. This was the first structure completed: it has been ready for the reception of goods since last November. Three lines of railway run into the building for the transportation of the heavy machinery. A special boiler-house for the British section is erected to the south of the building, in which are placed three of Galloway and Sons' boilers. In the labour of unloading and transferring the heavy pieces of machinery that were delivered here two British machines have played a very useful part. These were Appleby and Brother's crane-engine and Aveling and Porter's traction-engine. Both were novelties in America, and their work was closely watched by the curious. In

the allotment of space in the machinery-hall, the United States has the largest portion and Great Britain the next. The magnitude of the Machinery Exhibition contemplated may be imagined when it is known that over three miles of shafting will be required to distribute the power—the most extensive distribution of steam-power on one floor in the world. The great attraction in the Machinery Building is the huge Corliss steam-engine, which is to furnish power to all this shafting. It is two 700-horse power engines combined in one, and can be driven to a power of 2500 horses if necessary. This great engine—itsself one of the articles for exhibition—was made by George H. Corliss, of Providence, Rhode Island, and weighs 700 tons. The different sections were brought by railway from Providence, nearly 300 miles distant, as they were wanted. The engine stands in the centre of the building, and eight main lines of shafting distribute its power. The steam is led in through underground passages from the boiler-house outside. The special English boiler-house is to furnish steam to machinery in the British section, which is not driven by shafting.

In the centre of the open square, between the main and Machinery Buildings, is placed Bartholdy's large bronze fountain from Paris, which will display both gas-lights and water-jets. On the south side of the Machinery Building is a special building for boots and shoes and leather articles, covering a surface of 300 ft. by 160 ft. Ascending the tower at the entrance of the Machinery-hall, the exhibition grounds are seen mapped out in plain view. To the west, towards George's-hill, is the octagonal building erected for the Spanish Commission. To the right of this is the Japanese building. Again to the right the three picturesque structures of the English Commission, the eastern one being the office of the commissioners—a complete English rural villa. Further to the right are buildings for Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, and Ohio, the latter a structure of stone, to which each Ohio county has contributed a course from its own quarries. To the north, on the main highway in the grounds, is the "Avenue of the Republic." In the foreground is the ornate little building of Cook, Son, and Jenkins, in which the Cooks are to introduce to the New World the science of travelling as they have so long taught it in the Old World. Beyond this is the fountain of the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, which has cost 50,000 dols. Passing northward along the avenue, on the left-hand side is the lake with its central fountain. Beyond it are the French restaurant of the Trois Frères Provençaux from Paris and the Government building, with its attendant blockhouses and hospitals. On the right-hand side are the Southern Restaurant from Atlanta; the New Jersey building; the women's building, erected by women's contributions for the exhibition of women's work; and the photographers' building. In other parts of the grounds are the German Government building, the German restaurant, the Brazilian building, the model dairy, the Swedish school-house, the photograph gallery, the Pennsylvania building, one for the accommodation of the press, the telegraph offices, the post-office, and the "department of public comfort," which is to provide messengers and parcel storage. A large annexe to the Memorial Hall (art gallery) is erected. Indeed, the application for space in all the structures are so enormous that they have overflowed, and the Commission scarcely knows where to stop the building of extensions. A special building has been put up in which there will be a glass factory in full operation. The Memorial Hall contains the Art-Gallery, in which England, France, Germany, and the United States have about equal space. Messrs. Doulton's reproduction of Bell's group of "America" occupies the place of honour in the centre of the Memorial Hall. In front of it have been placed the huge bronzes representing the winged horses, which were a feature of the opera-house at Vienna. On the terrace west of the building stands the granite statue of the American soldier, 21 ft. high; on the east side is a colossal marble statue of Washington.

The Agricultural Building is an enormous Gothic structure. The Horticultural Building contains a display of palms, oranges, lemons, and other plants, some of which have been sent by private gentlemen; but the main collection is from the Government conservatories at Washington. The grounds adjoining the building are laid out in spaces allotted to various nations, for the reception of plants and shrubbery. This outdoor display will cover several acres.

Sir Charles Decimus Crosley has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Berkshire.

Lord Hampton, G.C.B., has become a vice-patron of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund.

Mr. Walker, formerly of Worcester, and governor of Cambridge Gaol, has been unanimously elected governor of Norwich Castle, at a salary of £390 per annum.

The Liverpool landing-stage was last Saturday thrown open from end to end for the first time since the sad calamity that overtook it two years ago.

The German Emperor has forwarded, through Count Münster, to the Rev. James Davis, secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, his Majesty's portrait, bearing an autograph signature, with the expression of his Majesty's favour and also interest in that society.

Last Saturday night Mr. Plimsoll addressed a crowded meeting in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on the subject of the Government Merchant Shipping Bill. He was enthusiastically received. The object for which the meeting was called was to protest against the measure as inadequate to the purpose for which it has been framed.

Two steamers—one the *Savernake*, of Sunderland, bound for Falmouth, the other an Amsterdam vessel of 2200 tons burden, from Odessa to Holland—came into collision yesterday week, about a mile south of Hastings, the latter sinking within an hour and a half after the accident, her people, numbering thirty-two, being all saved. The *Savernake* was also seriously injured and obliged to make for the shore to avoid foundering.

An agreeable surprise awaited Professor Huxley recently, according to the *British Medical Journal*. On opening his letters one morning he found in one of them a cheque for £1000, sent by Mr. Thomasson, of Manchester, in the name of his lately-deceased father, who was a great admirer of Professor Huxley, and highly appreciated his great achievements in furtherance of our knowledge of the science of life.

The general arrangements for the Easter-Monday Volunteer Review have been settled. It is understood that the force will reach to between 10,000 and 12,000 men, belonging chiefly to the metropolitan regiments, formed into two divisions, one for defence, the other for attack—the former under the command of Colonel Lord Abinger, and the second commanded by Colonel Fielding. Considerable alteration will take place in regard to the site of the review-ground as originally planned. Earl Brownlow's park will be used to a considerable extent; but the chief operations of the day will be carried out between the villages of Ivinghoe and Little Gaddesden, on account of the strategical position presented by the country in that district.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

CLASSIFICATION OF FISHES.

Professor A. H. Garrod's twelfth and concluding lecture on Vertebrated Animals, given on Tuesday week, was devoted to Fishes, illustrated by numerous specimens, lent by Mr. Frank Buckland, and fine diagrams. After some remarks on the relation of fishes to other classes, he alluded to their chief distinguishing characteristics, such as their mode of respiration by branchiæ or gills, covered with blood-vessels and presenting a considerable surface to the water, from which the blood derives its necessary amount of oxygen; their differently shaped fins, pectoral, ventral, and dorsal; their covering of scales, varying in structure, form, and position; and their homocercal (symmetrical) and heterocercal (unsymmetrical) tails. Comments were then made upon the lepidosiren, or mud-fish, the highest known form of fishes, and considered to be a link between them and the amphibians, which it nearly approaches. In relation to this animal, the Professor described a fish lately discovered in Queensland, which had two nostrils and fins like limbs. Proceeding to the classification of fishes, he began with the ganoidæ, formerly a very large order, but now reduced to only seven genera, including the sturgeon; 2, the teleostei, with a bony skeleton, which include the salmon, herring, carp, and flat-fish; 3, the elasmobranchii, or thin-gilled, without scales, to which belong the shark, ray, and chimæra, the king of the herrings; 4, the marsipobranchii, or pouch-gilled, without scales, which include the lamprey, and also the parasitic hag, which bores its way into the body of the cod or other fish; and 5, the pharyngobranchii, represented by the lancelet (*amphioxus lanceolatus*), in which a perforated pharynx performs the office of gills, which has no distinct heart or brain, and which has long been considered to be the connecting link between vertebrate and invertebrate animals. In relation to this, Professor Garrod expressed his agreement with Professor Ray Lankester, who regards the ascidians, the bottle-shaped mollusca, as forming this link, since in the early stage of their development they very much resemble the lancelet, and exhibit indications of a rudimentary vertebral column, which is afterwards lost, being an instance of degradation. Thus, while some forms make progress by evolution, others suffer by degradation; and form itself may be regarded as the total result of various elaborating and degrading forces.

POLARISATION OF LIGHT.

Dr. William Spottiswoode devoted his fourth and concluding lecture, on Thursday week, to the consideration of the remarkable effects exhibited by crystals when submitted to convergent rays of polarised light. After stating that crystals, in respect to their optical properties, may be divided into two classes—uniaxial and biaxial, he showed that when uniaxial crystals are cut perpendicularly to the axis and submitted to the polariscope arranged to show the dark field, they exhibit a series of concentric circular rings, traversed in two directions, at right angles to one another, by black brushes forming a cross. When the polarisation was circular instead of plane, the figure underwent certain modifications, whereby positive and negative crystals may be distinguished from one another. All these phenomena were projected upon the screen. Biaxial crystals exhibited rings having two centres, and forming figures of 8. These also were traversed by dark brushes, which for one position of the analyser formed a cross, and for another, at right angles to the former, took the form of a hyperbola. The modifications of these, due to circular polarisation, as well as the various positions of the axes for different colours in the same crystal, or dispersion of the axes, as it is called, were strikingly shown. The peculiar rings due to quartz formed the next subject of investigation, together with Airy's spirals. The lecture was concluded with the exhibition of some very peculiar effects on the previous phenomena due to the addition of quartz plates in different ways. The first, which the lecturer termed "the dispersion of the brushes," consisted in converting the dark brushes into regions of iridescent colours; the second, in suppressing, by means of what was nothing short of a battery of Nicol's prisms, one or more of the colours in the field, and exhibiting the various positions of the rings due to the various components of white light. The beautifully varied and gorgeous effects produced by polarised light upon colourless crystals during this course of lectures were truly what our poet-laureate calls "a fairy-tale of science," partly the results of Dr. Spottiswoode's own researches, carried on by means of very elaborate and costly apparatus. His little book, "Polarisation of Light," one of Macmillan's "Nature Series," will be found a useful guide to those about to enter upon these investigations.

ORDEALS AND OATHS.

Mr. E. B. Tylor, F.R.S., author of "Primitive Culture" and other ethnological works, in beginning his discourse at the weekly evening meeting on Friday, the 7th inst., said that the ordeal and the oath were introduced in very early times, in order that wrong-doing should not be concealed or denied, that unrighteous claims should not be backed by false witness, and that covenants should not be broken. They were subjected to the magicians and priests, who advised after the manner of their respective professions. In illustration of the ordeal Mr. Tylor referred to practices in Borneo, India, and other countries, where endeavours are made to ascertain guilt by the movements of animals, of consecrated water, or of suspended weapons, on the approach of the accused persons by weighing, and other means; and in England a supposed witch has been cleared by outweighing the church Bible, while the old divining ordeal still survives in the "Bible and key." In the Middle Ages prayers were offered up and curses uttered during the ordeals by walking on red-hot iron, by drinking poison, or by battle. These practices, in the hands of unscrupulous priests and chiefs, frequently led to great abuses; and, as now in Africa, obnoxious persons were sometimes thus disposed of. After noticing various forms based upon moral influence in Russia and other countries, Mr. Tylor said that ordeals, at best, are merely useful delusions or pious frauds; at worst, the wickedest of deeds, disguised behind the mask of justice. He defined the oath as an asseveration generally made under superhuman penalties, and so distinguished from a mere declaration, promise, or covenant. After giving many interesting examples derived from Abyssinia, China, New Guinea, Russia, and other countries, where swearing by the head and other parts of the body, by Heaven, by weapons and other objects, is practised, and alluding to the forms observed by the Greeks and Romans, such as "may the gods love me!" he classified oaths into "mundane" (accompanied by curses to be fulfilled in this life), "post-mundane" (where the perjurer is to be judged after death), and oaths of a mixed character, with conditional results. Among other illustrations, he referred to the form of the judicial oath in Scotland, where the witness holds up his hand and swears to tell the truth as he shall answer for it at the day of judgment; and the form in England, where the witness is sworn on a "halidom," or sacred object, represented by the New Testament, a custom which he showed to be derived from pre-Christian antiquity by reference to several examples, confirmed by some in mediæval times. The origin and meaning of

our oath-formula was considered and traced up to the following old Scandinavian form: "Name I to witness, that I take oath by the ring, law-oath, so help me Frey, and Niördh, and Almighty Thor!" As this oath in England has acquired a theological interpretation, Mr. Tylor deprecated any change so long as judicial oaths remain in use amongst us. In regard to the administration of oaths to children, he commended the new German rules of procedure, by which the evidence of children under sixteen may be received without an oath, at the discretion of the judge. In concluding, he alluded to the influence of oaths upon practical sociology, and to their great prevalence in this country, which has been termed "the land of oaths;" and, in regard to their gradual disuse, said that there need be no fear that the falling away of such artificial crutches would leave public truth maimed or halting.

WAGNER'S TRILOGY—"DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN."

Mr. Edward Dannreuther began his second lecture, on Saturday last, with remarks on the importance of mythical legends in regard to the life and growth of a nation, and by expressing his agreement with the Brothers Grimm in their esteeming these early tales as precious and consoling gifts. The Icelandic or German sagas he described as having more of an historical character and as more decidedly Norse than the popular tales, termed Märchen, which are virtually the same in India, Persia, Greece, and Germany, and which stand in the same relation to the sagas as the sagas do to history and history does to the realities of life. In regard to absolute beauty of form and finish, the Teutonic mythology cannot stand comparison with that of the Greeks, as given in the Iliad or the Odyssey, or even with the best parts of the Hindoo poem, the Mahabharata; but the ethical background of the Norse myths, their moral view of the world, is grander, more comprehensive, and essentially nobler than that of their southern rivals; and much that has remained raw and uncouth in the Eddas might have disappeared if their growth had not been stifled by the advent of Christianity. At any rate, the bulky honesty, rugged grandeur, and tragic doom of gods and men, and the ever-present presentiment of death, the end of earthly things, and the reverence for women, touch us more closely than the beautiful or terrible traditions of the Greeks or Hindus. In the condensation, fusing, and welding of the materials found in these sagas into his trilogy, termed "Der Ring des Nibelungen," Wagner has been guided by the spirit of music, which has enabled him to present them in a purely human form, calculated to keep a permanent hold on men's hearts. From the youth of the world and the innocence of the gods to their ultimate doom, from the first sin to the purifying atonement by the sacrifice of life to love, the entire mythical drama is now before us, appealing to the very roots of our being; and, as Mr. Morris says in his translation of the "Völsunga-Saga," this great story of the north should be to all our race what the tale of Troy was to the Greeks. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to an account of the persons acting in this drama, the gods Wotan or Odin, Donner or Thor, Froh, and Loge; the goddesses, Fricka, Freya, and Erda; the giants, the Niblungs or dwarfs, and the daughters of the Rhine, followed by the story, told after the manner of a Norse tale.

There will be no lectures in Easter week.

A paper dealing with the question whether subterranean sources of water supply are the cause of enteric fever, prepared by Mr. Baldwin Latham, C.E., was read before the Social Science Association on Monday evening—Professor D. T. Ansted in the chair.

At a meeting of the Philological Society, at University College, Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte read a paper on the Results of my Recent Searches into the Dialects of Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Monmouthshire; with Notes on those of Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Surrey, Middlesex, Berkshire, &c. The paper was illustrated by a map designed by the Prince.

At the last ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts Mr. Clements R. Markham, C.B., read a paper describing his efforts to increase the cultivation of caoutchouc, in the course of which he stated that the heveas and castillons of South America were far superior to any other trees, and that these had now been introduced into British India, where measures had been adopted that would in future secure a permanent supply of the best caoutchouc to this country.

The usual meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Institute was held, on Monday evening, at 10, Adelphi-terrace, when a paper on the Place of Science in Education, by Professor H. Alcyne Nicholson, was read. The author reviewed generally the place which science ought to occupy in a rational scheme of education. The claims of science as an educational agent were considered as regards its disciplinary value, its utility, and its capacity of ministering to a higher culture. The relations between science on the one hand and religion and philosophy on the other hand were also discussed at some length; and it was pointed out that science would not occupy its true position in education till it was admitted to have a secondary interest in causes and ends, in addition to its primary concern with phenomena. The author concluded by urging the importance in the investigation of truths of whatever order of maintaining an affirmative rather than a negative mood of mind, the true function of science being constructive rather than destructive. A discussion ensued.

At the annual meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, which was opened on Thursday week at the Society of Arts—Lord Hampton, president of the institution, in the chair—it was stated in the report that the finances were in a satisfactory condition. Mr. Barnaby, Chief Constructor of the Navy, read a paper on "Ships of War." He scouted the idea that there was no plan in the administration of the Navy, and referred to the difficulties which had been occasioned by two fleets being rendered obsolete through the introduction of the screw and shell guns. Lieutenant Goulaeff, of the Russian navy, subsequently read a dissertation upon Circular Ironclads. In the course of the discussion, Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., expressed his belief that short ironclads would become the order of the day, and that the inducement to make them so would be greater and greater as the thickness of the plates was increased; but he hoped it would not go forth that he was in favour of the circular form under any conditions.—The sessions continued on Friday and Saturday, Lord Hampton presiding; and, as on the first day, the large hall of the Society of Arts was well filled by representatives of Parliament who have shown interest in maritime questions, naval officers, and ship constructors.

Colonel Ponsonby Cox has reported to the Local Government Board against the scheme of the Surbiton improvement commissioners to provide for the combined sewerage of a district of 170 square miles in the upper part of the Thames Valley. He suggests, however, that the area in question should be formed into five or six districts, and that the local authorities in each should turn their attention to providing works for the purification of sewage.

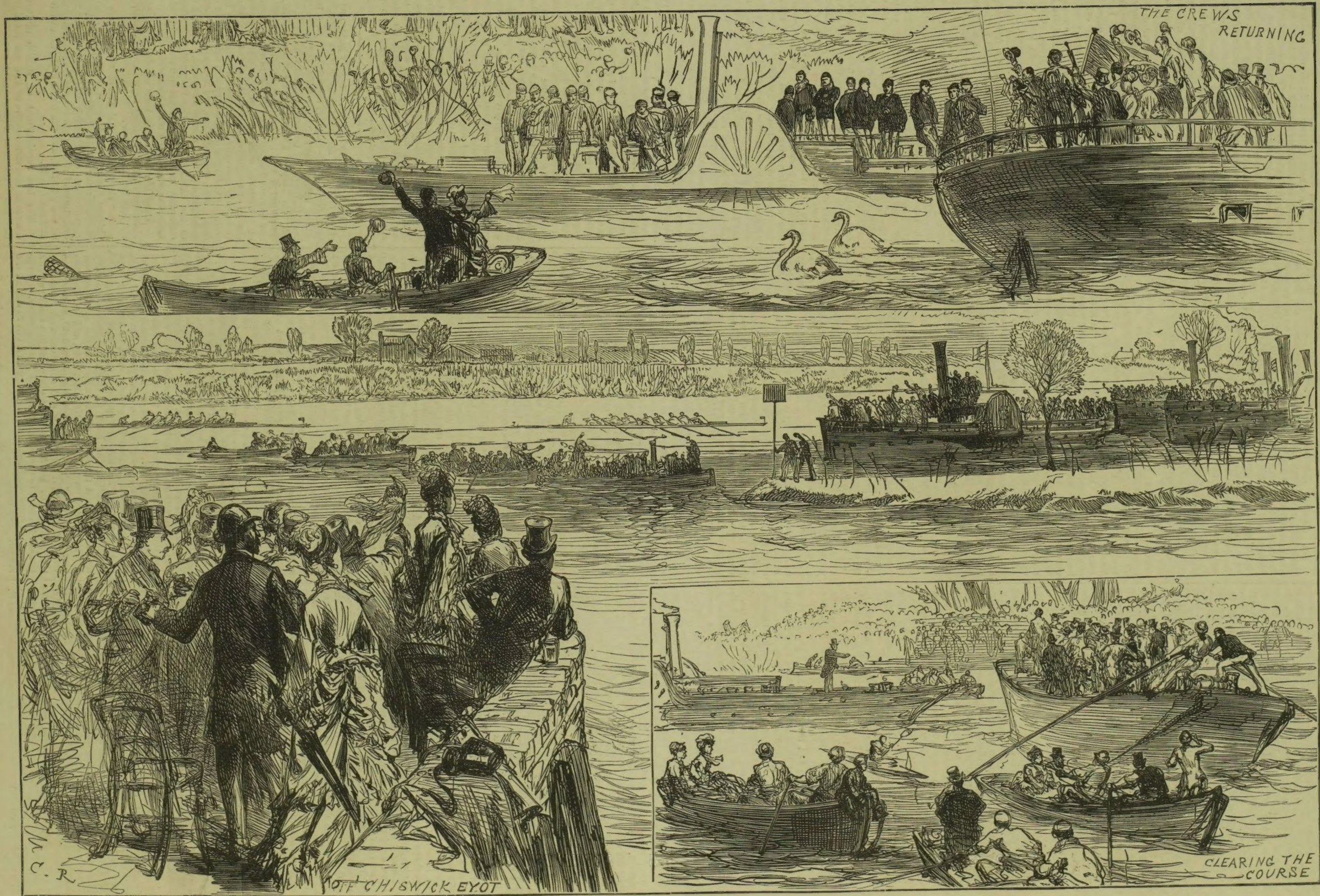
THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA.



RESIDENCE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH COMMISSION.



TRANSPLANTING TREES IN THE GROUNDS.



SKETCHES AT THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, yesterday week, the Duke of Argyll, on the motion for the second reading of the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Bill, said that he thought the measure would have little or no effect in Scotland, for, with respect to land under lease, the whole object was already secured, and the holding under lease was almost universal in Scotland. Lord Granville, Lord Malmesbury, and Lord Oranmore having made some observations, Lord Salisbury stated that he had been very anxious to carry out the English Act, but all his tenants declined to come under its operation. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon remarked that as the system of leases was almost universal in Scotland, the effect of the bill would not be so important in that country as in England, but it was quite possible that some portion of the bill—that relating to the erection of cottages, for instance—might in future be embodied in leases. The bill was then read the second time. On the third reading of the Royal Titles Bill Lord Granville inquired of the Lord Chancellor as to the power of the Crown to limit the use of the new title by proclamation. Lord Selborne believed that, down to the union with Ireland, Parliament had not laid down any law as to the style of the Crown; but at that period the style and title were defined by Act of Parliament, and he maintained that when the present bill passed and should be followed by a Royal proclamation the full style and titles must be used. The Lord Chancellor said it was the intention of the Government that no change in the style and titles of the Sovereign should be made in official documents operating in this country, and he contended that it was perfectly possible by proclamation under the bill to carry out that intention. Lord Hatherley and Lord Denman having said a few words, the bill was read the third time and passed. Their Lordships adjourned over the Easter recess until Thursday, the 27th inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was for a long time occupied yesterday week in discussing divers points raised in connection with the presentation of petitions. At the time of private business Mr. Callan moved, not for a Select Committee, in accordance with his notice given on the previous day, but that the order for laying on the table three petitions relating to conventual and monastic institutions, purporting to have been endorsed by the signature of Mr. Newdegate, should be discharged. This was seconded by Mr. Herbert, who confirmed Mr. Callan's statement that the petitions in question were marked by scandalous language respecting the inmates of nunneries. Mr. Newdegate warmly protested against the course taken by Mr. Callan, who had brought this resolution forward without giving him notice of his intention or affording him an opportunity of examining the petitions in question and ascertaining whether they had been signed with his authority. On that ground he moved to negative the motion. Mr. Whitbread pointed out that there appeared to be no question that Mr. Newdegate had not signed these petitions as required by the sessional orders. Quite apart from the point of giving notice or omitting to give notice, it was evident that an order of the House had been disregarded in the case of these petitions, and that therefore the order for receiving them must necessarily be discharged. In this view Mr. Disraeli agreed, and Mr. Newdegate withdrawing his opposition, Mr. Callan's motion was agreed to. Later in the sitting, the Speaker returned to a petition proffered on the previous day by Sir E. Wilmot, and signed by persons resident in Boulogne, whose prayer was that a proposed change, reducing the British Consulate in Boulogne to the rank of a vice-consulate, should be reconsidered. The Speaker had asked for time, in order to search for precedents of the reception by the House of petitions forwarded by the subjects of a foreign Power. He had not found any, but he suggested that if the House pleased it might, as an act of grace and courtesy, receive the petition. Mr. Disraeli accepted this suggestion, and even went further, showing that it might create "an advantageous precedent." He moved that the petition be received. Mr. Gladstone, however, thought that the matter was not one to be disposed of in haste. They were creating a serious precedent which might hereafter prove very inconvenient. Mr. Lowe suggested that the subject should be referred to the Committee on Petitions. But the Speaker said that, before being referred to the Committee, a petition must be laid on the table. Mr. Sullivan pointed out that the issue of the debate would be of considerable interest in the United States, where, he believed, a large number of citizens were engaged in getting up a petition to the House in behalf of Fenian prisoners. They at least would be glad to hear of the success of the motion of the Prime Minister. The House evidently growing uneasy under the prospect which the acceptance of the motion opened up, Mr. Gathorne Hardy rose from the side of Mr. Disraeli, and, adding to other objections the suggestion that the acceptance of the petition might involve the House in difficulties with diplomatists, said that perhaps the best way would be to move for a Committee to inquire into the matter—a way out of the difficulty which Mr. Disraeli accepted, and the motion was withdrawn. In reply to a friendly question, Lord Sandon said the Education Bill would be introduced early in May. It had been ready since the opening of the Session, and withheld only from a desire not to overload the order-book. On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, in reference to the dismissal by Dr. Hornby of Mr. Browning, late assistant master at Eton, called attention to certain defects in the Public Schools Act, 1868, and the position of assistant masters under that Act, and moved for a Select Committee to consider whether any alteration is desirable in the existing relations between the governing bodies, head masters, and assistant masters of the seven schools under the operation of the Act. Mr. Walpole defended the conduct of the Eton governing body, and showed that the Act had really made no difference in the powers of the head masters. It had always been taken for granted that they should have the power of dismissing the assistant masters, and in the interests of the public schools he deprecated a Select Committee, which could lead to nothing but to recrimination and the raking up of charges which ought to be allowed to drop. Sir R. Anstruther censured Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's misrepresentation of the relations subsisting between head and assistant masters. Mr. Cross said he thought that Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's mind had been warped by the part he had played in the Eton case. On behalf of the Government he was decidedly opposed to a Committee. In the interest of the schools, the wisest course for the governing bodies to pursue was to choose the best men for head masters, and to leave them alone. Mr. Newdegate, Colonel North, Mr. Dalrymple, Sir Eardley Wilmot, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Mr. Rodwell spoke, and the motion was rejected. Major Beaumont brought under notice the advantages which would arise from the construction of a central arsenal. Mr. Boord defended the superiority of Woolwich as the site of a national arsenal. Lord E. Cecil said that if our first line of defence were forced, the enemy, when he landed, would march on London, and the capture of Woolwich would then be of comparatively small importance. But against an attack from the sea Woolwich was practically

impregnable. He showed, too, in detail that Major Beaumont's figures were quite inaccurate, and repeated that the Government had no intention of committing themselves to such an unwise piece of economy as the removal of the arsenal. Captain Nolan was of opinion that the south was more fitted for an arsenal than the northern counties. Two attempts were made to count out the House during the discussion. In answer to Sir William Fraser, Mr. Cross gave assurances that the police authorities were anxious that complete justice should be done in the case of Mr. Palmer. In Committee of Supply, a vote of £1,254,000 on account of the Civil Service Estimates was agreed to.

On Monday the Attorney-General, in answer to Mr. Stapcoole, said that, having fully considered the Boston Election Report, he had not thought it his duty to recommend the prosecution of any person. In answer to Mr. Dodson, Mr. Disraeli said he would move a resolution relating to the exclusion of strangers immediately after Easter. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Anderson called attention to the collision between the Alberta and the Mistletoe, and moved a resolution declaring that the Government ought to have taken further steps to vindicate public justice. He began by charging the First Lord with disingenuousness in refusing to produce the report of the court of inquiry after the promise he had formerly given, and then related at length the circumstances of the collision and the after-proceedings of the two Coroners' juries, condemning in terms of sweeping severity the conduct of nearly all persons concerned—the Prince of Leiningen, Captain Welch, General Ponsonby (who wrote the letter to the Marquis of Exeter), the Coroner of the first jury, Baron Bramwell, and, lastly, Mr. Heywood, who, he maintained, ought to have insisted on a public trial in a case where there had been loss of life. The Prince of Leiningen, he insisted, was responsible, because, the Alberta being tender to the Victoria and Albert, the Prince became her captain as soon as he stepped on board; and Captain Welch, on untrue and unworthy pretences, had been made a scapegoat to protect him. Amid considerable murmurs of disapprobation and some laughter, Mr. Anderson went on to urge that there ought to have been a court-martial, that in the inquiries which had been held justice had been deceived, that the Admiralty officials had so managed them that the truth had never come out, and that the national funds had been used as "hush-money." Captain Welch had informed him that he had demanded a court-martial, so that it was not too late to have a public inquiry. Mr. Ward Hunt showed that Mr. Anderson had misstated the facts on which he charged him with disingenuousness, and declared that he had never promised, nor had intended, to produce the report of the court of inquiry. When these courts were appointed it was not considered for the public service that the officers should be fettered by the knowledge that their advice would be made public, and both in the Army and the Navy it was quite unprecedented to lay these reports before Parliament. As to the inquiries before the Coroners' juries, the First Lord pointed out that the Government was in no way responsible for them, for the Coroner was an independent official, not appointed by the Crown. He denied indignantly that there had been any attempt to screen the Prince of Leiningen; for though Mr. Anderson was theoretically right as to the position of a captain going on board a tender, in the case of the Alberta, the Prince of Leiningen being in constant communication with the Queen, it had for many years been the custom that Captain Welch should command the ship, and, as a matter of fact, he gave all the steering orders. Moreover, in his charge to the jury, Baron Bramwell directed them that if they found anybody guilty it must be Captain Welch. He contradicted unreservedly Mr. Anderson's statement that Captain Welch had demanded a court-martial. No such demand had been received at the Admiralty, and if it had been received it certainly would have been granted. No action had been taken on the report of the court of inquiry for some months, because the Coroner's jury had not come to any decision; but, seeing that neither of the Coroners' juries had fixed any criminal responsibility on any one and that Captain Welch had navigated the Royal yacht for twenty-seven years without giving any cause of complaint, the Admiralty came to the conclusion that the justice of the case would be satisfied by reprimanding him. Mr. Goschen agreed that it was unprecedented to publish the reports of courts of inquiry, but so also it was unprecedented that an accident like this should happen without being followed by a court-martial. As there had been no court-martial, and the proceedings before the court of inquiry had been kept secret, the House had no knowledge of the facts except what it could gather from the public newspapers, and in such circumstances Mr. Goschen did not hold himself sufficiently informed to vote for the motion. Mr. Seely thought that full justice had not been done in the case; and Admiral Egerton disputed the doctrine that the Prince of Leiningen could in any way be relieved of his responsibility; after which the House divided, and Mr. Anderson's motion was negatived by a majority of 92—157 to 65. Mr. S. Lloyd called attention to the grievances of the officers of the Royal Marines in regard to their pay and retirement, and the stagnation of promotion, and urged that the Admiralty should no longer wait for the report of the Commission on Promotion and Retirement in the Army, but should do something at once for this branch of the service. Mr. Childers, Sir John Hay, and Captain Price also spoke on the subject; and Mr. A. Egerton, on behalf of the Admiralty, said the board was extremely anxious to put the promotion and retirement of the service on a satisfactory footing, but they were unwilling to undertake a mere temporary arrangement. After this the House went into Committee on the Navy Estimates; and on the first vote, of £2,624,940 for pay of the seamen, Mr. Shaw Lefevre called attention to the increase of desertions in the Navy, which, he said, reckoning blue jackets alone, exceed those in the Army; and he made suggestions for meeting the difficulty by increasing the attractions of the service, which might be paid for by contracting the expenditure on training boys and by strengthening the connection between the Navy and the merchant service. Mr. Ward Hunt explained that the desertions on the home stations were not numerous, and that the fair inference from the statistics was not that the service was unpopular, but that the inducements to leave the service were very considerable in some parts of the world. He deprecated any departure from the system of training boys and continuous service, and pointed out that a very substantial connection was kept up with the merchant navy by the increased numbers which came into the naval reserve. Mr. Hanbury Tracy, Sir John Hay, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Childers also spoke, after which the vote was agreed to, as were also votes of £1,153,367 for victuals and clothing, and Admiralty Office £189,820. Mr. Selater-Booth brought in a bill to amend the law relating to the management of the highways, and the Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Scotch poor laws.

The House met on Tuesday, when the report of the Committee in Supply and other matters were discussed; and, on the motion of Mr. Disraeli, the House adjourned until Monday, the 24th inst.

FINE ARTS.

PERSIAN ART AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

In one of the long lower galleries of the South Kensington Museum the collection of objects of Persian art which we announced some time back as being about to be forwarded to this country from Persia is now displayed, and forms a very important addition to the museum. The collection was formed in Persia by Major Murdoch Smith (Director of the Persian Telegraph Department) at the request of the Department of Art; and thus, for an extremely moderate outlay, the museum has acquired about two thousand objects, illustrating every section of Persian art and art industry, ancient and modern, and, as a whole, unrivalled in Europe. Probably, the South Kensington authorities never made a purchase so advantageous from many points of view. We observe that some of the items cost only about so many shillings as had been paid in pounds previously for similar specimens. No doubt, there are in many cases two or more examples of the same thing, or nearly so; but this will admit of selections being made for local museums and schools of the department. Great praise is due to Major Murdoch Smith for the judgment and intelligence he has displayed in forming so comprehensive a collection, and he has put the public under further obligations by writing an instructive handbook on "Persian Art," which has been illustrated and is now published in the museum. The ceramic portion of this great gathering is of especial interest, as likewise the metal work; but scarcely less deserving of notice are the textile fabrics, needlework, and embroidery (though some specimens are as vulgar and crude as others are tasteful and refined), the wood-carving, mosaic and inlays in various materials, the book-covers, and countless other forms of decoration. It is evident that Persia for many centuries, and with singular uniformity in its principle and practice, was a great centre of Oriental art. A distinct style is maintained from the earliest times until the present day, and its leading characteristics are never departed from, excepting only in the imitation of Chinese porcelain and Cashmere shawls about the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. And through all the vast reaches of time the leading motifs of the decoration remain essentially few, simple, and chaste through an apparently almost infinite intricacy and elaboration of so called damascene, and arabesque, of inlaying, incising, weaving, embroidering, painting, stamping, and endless other applications and details. Another very remarkable peculiarity which claims observation is the existence of fine-art proper in an infantine condition by the side of some of the most mature forms of decoration. The figure-painting of the Persians, and the few attempts at rendering natural objects in relief are but semi-barbaric, yet there is a sense of beauty and refined richness in both the forms and colouration of the decorations which we fail to find manifested by those nations of modern Europe which boast the greatest schools of painting and sculpture. One important inference from these facts is that fine and decorative art are in their very essence distinct, the former being based on nature and imagination, the latter on the conventions of constructive invention. Any attempt to blend the two is destructive of each. Only the ancient Greeks have ever arrived at simultaneous perfection in fine and decorative art; and we know with them that the fine art was absolutely faithful to or accordant with nature, and the decorative absolutely distinct from nature in its abstract conventionalities. When they were associated, as in the embellishment of architecture, the fine art was merely appliqué, and retained its perfectly distinct character. From these considerations we arrive at the conclusion that the aim at fusing more or less the various modes of painting, sculpture, and architecture in the mediæval and modern schools of Europe is altogether false in principle. There are many other lessons to be learnt from this instructive display, particularly as to the value of sober colours, or a balanced arrangement of the primaries in minute quantities (though as colourists the Persians are behind the Japanese), the importance of subordinating intricate detail to a few dominant lines, and the value of repetition in order to produce an impression of richness and costliness. We must be content, however, with pointing only to two or three specialities. Foremost among these, we must place the large ancient wall-tiles—the most beautiful of all wall decorations—with their surfaces enriched in relief as well as with paintings and inscriptions in the loveliest tints of pale blue and green, and gleaming with iridescent "lustre," which glaze, by the way, is a characteristic of Persian faience anterior to the earliest examples of the Moorsque or Hispano-Moorsque majolica. The metal-work, with its wonderfully elaborate incised and inlaid ornamentation, is also eminently deserving of admiration, alike as regards design and execution, especially the arms and armour, and a multitude of utensils and other articles of domestic use. Some of the textiles and needlework give the fullest representation of Persian principles of decoration, equally as regards quality and disposition of design and arrangement of colour. In conclusion, while thanking the South Kensington authorities for this last acquisition, we hope that an agent equally trustworthy may be found to obtain for the museum (if the opportunity has not been allowed to slip by) a not less complete collection of Japanese art.

At 25, Old Bond-street, formerly known as the "Old Bond-street Gallery," an exhibition is now open in aid of a most laudable object—namely, the support of a model elementary school and kindergarten, established in Naples a few years back through the benevolent exertions of Mrs. Salls Schwabe. To this lady is due the present exhibition, which is well deserving a visit; while the object in view will require no recommendation to those who have any conception of the state of ignorance, idleness, and degradation in which the poorer classes of Southern Italy are brought up, and who feel that these evils can only be combated effectually by educating and training in habits of industry the children of the next generation. Mrs. Schwabe has, we are happy to see, received much distinguished and efficient support. Among the contributors to her exhibition are the Empress and Crown Princess of Germany and other Royal personages; Mr. Millais, Mr. Leighton, and many other eminent artists.

Lord Hardinge has been elected by the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery as their chairman, in the place of the late Earl Stanhope.

A "Descriptive Catalogue of the Pictures in the Dulwich College Gallery" has been compiled by Mr. John Sparkes, Head Master of the Lambeth School of Art and of the Art Department of Dulwich College. In addition to minute descriptions of the pictures there are short biographical notices of the painters, and the whole is written with care, judgment, and good taste.

The last consignment of British pictures, water-colour drawings, and other works of fine art intended for the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, has left England in charge of Mr. J. M. Jopling, the superintendent of the fine art section. The collection is unequal in merit, and, as a whole, we believe, far from being adequately representative of British art, nor can it be much improved by the diploma pictures

contributed by the Royal Academy, few of those pictures being fair specimens of the respective painters. As the character of the collection seems to have been unduly extolled, it is desirable that a juster estimate should be conveyed, particularly as our brethren across the Atlantic appear to have, if not a prejudice against, by no means an exalted notion of, British as compared with Continental art.

The sale of Mr. Albert Levy's collection of pictures was, on Thursday, completed by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. The cabinet of works by Dutch and Flemish masters, with a few Spanish and Italian pictures, realised £25,000, which, with the prices obtained for the modern pictures, makes a total sum of £83,199. The principal item of the day's sale was Francis Mieris's "Enamoured Cavalier," which was sold in the Bredel collection last year for £4315. It fetched but 3500 guineas on Thursday, and will be added to the collection of a nobleman whose gallery is already rich in fine examples of all the schools.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated May 16, 1868, of Mr. Henry William Nunn, late of Broadlands House, Isle of Wight, who died on Feb. 29 last, was proved on the 31st ult. by William Major Cooke and Richard Pink, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths to Mrs. Mary Nunn Harvey, the wife of his nephew, Captain Thomas Harvey, £2000 and all his household furniture and effects, plate, pictures, horses, and carriages; to the said Captain Harvey, £2000; to his nephews, William Henry Nunn, Stephenson Clarke, and Robert John Clarke, £1000 each; to his godson, Beauclerc Bennett Beckingsale, and his two executors, £200 each, all free of legacy duty. He devises the manor or lordship of Briddlesford, Isle of Wight, and all the rest of his real estate, and gives the residue of his personal property upon trust for the said Mary Nunn Harvey.

The will and four codicils, dated respectively April 16, 1872, July 2, 1874, March 18, 1875, Feb. 4 and 18, 1876, of Mr. Charles Balme, late of Harley-street, who died on the 6th ult., were proved on the 29th ult., by Charles Balme, the son, and Hugh McGregor, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Balme, his carriages, horses, harness, furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects, and a pecuniary legacy of £500 absolutely, and for life the interest and dividends of a sum of £25,000, subject to reduction in the event of her marrying again; in case she does not marry again power is given to her to appoint the £25,000 among her children; to Mr. McGregor £100 free of duty for his trouble as executor; upon trust for each of his daughters, £12,000; and the residue of his property equally between his sons.

The will, with one codicil, dated Nov. 28, 1871, and Feb. 23, 1876, of the Rev. Frederick Borradaile, late of East Hothly, Sussex, who died on the 5th ult., was proved on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Frederick Borradaile, Charles Borradaile, and the Rev. Robert Hudson Borradaile, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Demetria Borradaile, his household effects, horses, carriages, £300, and a right of residing in his house at East Hothly; he also gives her the income of £20,000 for life; to his daughters Sophia and Elizabeth, £7000 each now and £6000 each more on the death of their mother; and the remainder of his property to his three sons in equal shares.

The will and two codicils, dated Nov. 26, 1873, May 20, 1874, and Feb. 5, 1876, of Lady Rose Maria Arabella Sarah Meade, late of Cumberland-gardens, Tonbridge Wells, who died on Feb. 7 last, were proved on the 2nd ult. by Edward Meade, the nephew, and Richard Thomas Smith Andrew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. Power to prove hereafter is reserved to the Earl of Meath, the nephew of deceased, the other executor named in the will. The testatrix bequeaths to the Tonbridge Wells Infirmary, £200; to the local treasurer at Tonbridge Wells of the Irish Society for Promoting the Instruction of Irish Roman Catholics, £100; to the local treasurer at Tonbridge Wells of the London City Mission, £50; to the Victoria Ragged School, Tonbridge Wells, £20; to her nephew, Lord Gilford, all the property she is entitled to from the estate of the late Lord Howden; and legacies to the children of her late nephew, Richard Meade, other relatives, and servants. The residue she leaves to her niece, Edine Meade.

The will, dated June 25, 1873, of the Rev. Muirhead Mitchell, late of 50, Pall-mall, formerly one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, who died Feb. 26 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Henry George Bowyer, of Leamington, and Christopher Knight Watson, of Somerset House, Esqs., the executors and trustees, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator devises £3000 in legacies; amongst others, one to the servants of the United University Club who have been six years or more in the service. Subject to an annuity of £100 per annum, all the real and residue of personal estates are devised to the trustees, to be sold, and the proceeds invested in securities, as directed—the income therefrom to be paid to the testator's cousin, Forbes Bowerbank Dignum, Esq., of Austinfriars, to whom the testator also absolutely bequeaths his collection of jewellery, plate, pictures, books, furniture, and wines. At his death, subject to a payment of £5000 to his daughter, Lillias Dignum, the whole is to revert to his son, Charles Forbes Dignum. A condition is annexed that Forbes Bowerbank Dignum and his son are to take and bear the name and arms of Mitchell.

The will, dated Nov. 5, 1874, of Sir David Dumbreck, M.D., K.C.B., Honorary Physician to the Queen, and Retired Inspector-General of Military Hospitals, who died Jan. 24 last, at No. 34, Via Montebello, Florence, was proved on the 21st ult. by Dame Elizabeth Campbell Dumbreck, the widow, Sir Robert Percy Douglas, Bart., Alexander Frederick Stewart, and Alfred Wright Surtees, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000.

The will, with two codicils, of Mr. William Flewker, late of Albury Heath, Surrey, who died on Jan. 16 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Flewker, the widow, the Rev. Henry Geldart, the Rev. James Geldart, and William Flewker, the nephew, the executors, under £12,000.

The nomination of candidates for the vacant seat in North Norfolk will take place at Aylsham next Monday.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle was admitted a member of the Royal Irish Academy on Monday night.

The new class of torpedo-boats about to be introduced into the Navy will be the swiftest of any vessels in the fleet, and the name which will be given to the first one now building will be the Lightning.

The Malabar troop-ship arrived in Portsmouth Harbour from India on Monday. She has on board the first consignment of animals presented to the Prince of Wales during his tour in India. It consists of two ponies, four dogs, and five Brahma cows.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P S SHENELLE.—You are altogether in error. We repeat that Problem No. 1674 cannot be solved by 1. Q to K R 2nd or 1. B to K B 3rd. How will you proceed if Black play 1. P to Q Kt 4th?

W WATT.—The book has long been out of print; but it would not have served your purpose, as the analysis referred to is full of blunders.

T GUEST.—Thanks for the problems. The others are still under examination.

E H H V.—As you surmise, it was a misprint.

J J HEATON.—Your analysis of Problem No. 1672 seems to be almost exhaustive, and shall be submitted to the author. Your solution of No. 1675 is faulty, as 2. Q to Q Kt 4th will not give mate; besides, you have omitted Black's best defence of 1. B to K B 4th.

F R D.—Many thanks for the information and the problem.

WEE PAWN.—Problems Nos. 1675 and 1676 are both correct. The same may be said of your solution of No. 1674, but we suppose it must have been accidentally overlooked.

D W CLARK.—None of the problems sent are, we regret to say, up to our standard.

G Q BAXTER.—The three-mover is somewhat too easy.

J G T.—A two-move problem commencing with a check is inadmissible.

T THOMPSON.—Many thanks for the information.

CANTERBURY.—Apply to Mr. F. S. Walker, the hon. sec., City of London Chess Club, 74, Ludgate-hill.

A MARCHANT.—No great knowledge of German is required to follow the analysis in the *Handbuch*.

PROBLEM NO. 1675.—Additional correct solutions received from J Bailey, 5, Pitt-street, Nibbrid, that by W H Carlyon is wrong.

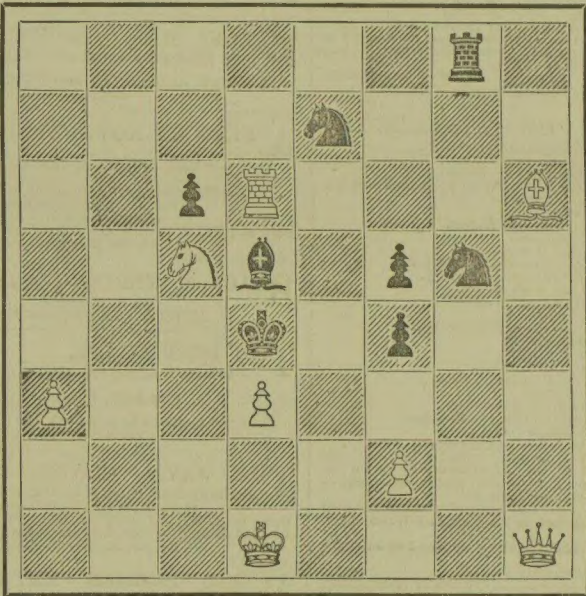
PROBLEM NO. 1676.—Correct solutions received from Benet, W F Payne, Nibbrid, Thorpe, Pendryl Hall, W S Lawrence, E G, J J Heaton, W P Welch, Luxemburg Chess Club, S R V, W Leeson, Lafta, E H H V, G H V, E W Marten, H Ree, T Guest, Nux, W Watt, Owlett, Fuge, Woolwich Chess Club, R W S, J Carter, W S P Pickwick, R Thomas, H W, W H Carlyon, J P, I S T, those by Barrow Hedges, E O Norwood, Colleen Bawn, Amy M Chapman, Red Ink, R F N Banks, F Stace, P S Shenelle, Sid, are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1676.

WHITE. BLACK. 1. Kt to Q Kt 3rd. Anything 2. Q, R, B, or Kt mates.

PROBLEM NO. 1678.

By Mr. C. R. BAXTER, Dundee. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT LIVERPOOL.

The following Game was played between Mr. SCHULL and Mr. C. SOUL in the Tournament now pending at the Liverpool Chess Club.—(Sicilian Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. C.S.) 1. P to K 4th. P to Q B 4th. 2. Kt to K B 3rd. P to K B 3rd. 3. P to Q 4th. P takes P. 4. Kt takes P. Kt takes Kt. A very questionable capture. He ought to have played 4. P to K 3rd. 5. Q takes Kt. P to Q 3rd. 6. B to K 3rd. P to K 4th. 7. Q to Q 2nd. Kt to K B 3rd. 8. Kt to Q B 3rd. B to K 2nd. 9. B to K 2nd. Castles. 10. Castles K R. We should have preferred P to K R 3rd first. 11. Q R to Q sq. P to Q Kt 3rd. 12. P to K B 3rd. B to K 3rd. 13. P to K B 4th. Q to Q B sq. 14. P to Q Kt 3rd. Anticipating, doubtless, B to Q B 5th. 14. B to K Kt 5th. P to Q Kt 3rd. 15. Kt to K B 3rd. P takes P. 16. B to K B 3rd. K R to Q sq. 17. P takes B. P to Q 4th. 18. P takes K P. P takes P. 19. B to Q 4th. P takes P. 20. R takes P. Kt to K 5th. 21. Q to K 3rd. Q to K Kt 5th (ch). 22. K to R sq. B to K Kt 4th. 23. Kt to K B 4th. Kt to Q B 4th. 24. R to K Kt sq. B takes Kt. 25. R takes B. Q to Q B sq. 26. R takes Kt P (ch). This leads to a pretty finish, and relieves somewhat the monotony of the game. 26. K takes R. 27. P to K 6th (dis ch) K to B sq. 28. R takes P (ch). K to K sq. 29. Q to K Kt 5th, and wins.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Appended is another smart little Skirmish played by correspondence between Messrs. H. BREWER, of Bournemouth, and W. NASH, of St. Neots. (Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. N.) 1. P to K 4th. P to K 4th. 2. P to K B 4th. P takes P. 3. Kt to K B 3rd. P to K Kt 4th. 4. P to K R 4th. P to K Kt 5th. 5. Kt to K 5th. P to Q 4th. This move was, we believe, first casually mentioned in the notes to some games between Messrs. Brien and Gocher, published in the *Chess World*, vol. i, p. 140. It is also cursorily noticed in the *Handbuch*. 6. P to Q 4th. An excellent reply, and far superior to 6. P takes P, recommended by the German authority above referred to, which Black might safely answer with 6. B to K 2nd. 6. P takes P. P takes P. This move was, we believe, first casually mentioned in the notes to some games between Messrs. Brien and Gocher, published in the *Chess World*, vol. i, p. 140. It is also cursorily noticed in the *Handbuch*. 6. P to Q 4th. An excellent reply, and far superior to 6. P takes P, recommended by the German authority above referred to, which Black might safely answer with 6. B to K 2nd. 6. P takes P. P takes P. 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